

Number of Russian Advisers In Syria Is Reported Reduced

By Christopher Dickey
Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — More than a third of the Soviet military advisers in Syria have been withdrawn in the last six months, including an air defense unit that was the only potential Soviet combat force in the region, Western sources say.

Senior Syrian military and civilian officials would not comment on the motives for the withdrawal or on any specific aspect of their armed forces.

But the decline in the number of Soviet advisers from a high of 6,000 to 4,000 or less is viewed among diplomats here as an indication of the careful control that Syrian President Hafez al-Assad maintains over his country's relations with Moscow.

"The Soviets have basically only one major foothold in Syria and that is the arms relationship," a diplomat said.

Another Western envoy suggested that with the exception of its military hardware, "Syria has nothing in common with the Soviets."

Sources said the main body of the Soviet air defense unit, including troops manning the SAM-5 sur-

face-to-air missile batteries, pulled out in October, and smaller groups of advisers have been leaving regularly ever since. Although some Soviet "fire control" over the SAM systems may be maintained, they said, the Syrians are believed to run them mostly on their own now.

According to one usually well-informed source, the number of Soviet advisers may be as low as 2,000 to 3,000.

Western diplomats in Damascus said that Mr. Assad's government often pursued its own course with scant attention to Moscow's wishes.

The most frequently cited example was Syria's decision in 1976 to commit troops to Lebanon despite Soviet opposition. Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, flew here to press the point but the Syrians crossed the border anyway, not bothering to inform Mr. Gromyko until the action was an accomplished fact, diplomats said.

Soviet arms supplies to Syria dropped dramatically after that and did not pick up again until 1978, Western diplomats said. After 1982, when Israel invaded Lebanon, the scale of Soviet arms supplies rose dramatically.

Direct engagements with Israel's U.S.-backed forces cost the Syrians 98 aircraft, including helicopters, MIG-21s and MIG-23s, according to Western sources. Since then, Mr. Assad has sought Soviet help to replace what was destroyed and to start building a force that could claim a "strategic balance" with Israel.

With Syria's traditional military ally against Israel now out of the picture — Egypt having signed a peace treaty — the Syrians concluded that "they can count on no one, so they must count on themselves," a diplomat said.

Foreign Minister Farouk al-Sharaa has said Syria's goal is to be strong enough to defend ourselves against any future Israeli aggression, and to be able to negotiate eventually without "the Israelis being able to dictate their conditions to us."

To pursue such a policy in the face of Washington's firm commitment to Israel, Syrian officials said, they turned to Moscow.

Syria has met its goal of rebuilding its armed forces, according to Western sources. It reportedly has more than 500 combat aircraft, including a few sophisticated MIG-25s, about 3,500 tanks and more than 2,000 artillery pieces. The Syrian armed forces total about 400,000 men, of whom 40,000 are in the air force and 60,000 in air defense units.

Syria claims to be approaching Israel in the size of its armed forces and in its number of weapons, but the aim of "strategic balance" is still far away because of Israel's vast technological advantages, sources said.

It strikes some Western observers as odd that the Soviet military presence is being reduced now, when tensions are rising in Lebanon and the factional fighting between Syrian-backed forces and Israeli-supported units is increasing.

But other notes that the Syrians, aware of their military shortcomings, are careful to avoid direct confrontation with the Israelis at this point and probably would not expect much from the Soviet Union if one developed.

Many Syrians and Western diplomats say that Syria is closer culturally to the West, particularly to Western Europe, than to the Soviet bloc. From the end of World War II until regaining independence in 1946, Syria was administered by France under a League of Nations mandate.



NEW YORK ROBBERY — Four armed men overpowered guards, emptied a truck containing \$8 million, then abandoned it under the Brooklyn Bridge on Monday, the Federal Bureau of Investigation said. The record for a U.S. cash robbery is \$11 million.

Israelis Leave Port of Tyre As Lebanese Residents Cheer

(Continued from Page 1)

raised the Israelis with ambushes and suicide car bombs for months, were welcomed as heroes as they drove in. Soviet-made assault rifles and rocket-propelled grenade launchers poked out of their car windows.

Near Sidon, meanwhile, about 4,000 more Lebanese Christian refugees fled sectarian violence on

Monday, according to the spokesman for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, Timor Goksel.

The force sent a truck loaded with food to four other villages in southern Lebanon, Mr. Goksel said in a telephone interview from UNIFIL headquarters in southern Lebanon.

About 1,500 Christian refugees arrived Sunday in the southern Lebanese village of Qlaia after fleeing villages near Sidon, which had been overrun by Palestinian and Muslim militiamen.

At least 42 people were reported killed and 30 wounded in the fighting in southern Lebanon. There were allegations on both sides that civilians were being massacred or abducted.

A spokesman for the Israeli-backed South Lebanese Army militia said Sunday that he expected thousands more Christian refugees to flee to the border strip where Israel intends to establish its security zone.

But he said the area was ill-equipped to provide food, housing and jobs for the refugees.

Aid to Christians Pledged

Israeli government leaders said Sunday that Israel would assist Christian victims in Lebanon but would not intervene in the fighting. The New York Times reported from Tel Aviv.

Moshe Arens, the former defense minister, said in a television interview Sunday night: "These people are our friends and considered themselves our allies."

"No Israeli can be indifferent," he added.

But he said that in deciding to withdraw from the Awali River line, the government had been aware that there would be anarchy in the evacuated territory and that it would extend southward.

He added that consistency was needed.

Mr. Arens, who is now a minister without portfolio, said that the withdrawal must be completed and that military action will be considered only if there is a threat to the inhabitants of northern Israel.

Sudan Considers Stopping Food Shipments to Ethiopia

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causes have acquired a life of their own that could prove difficult to snuff out by political accords alone.

Sources close to the Tigre and Eritrean liberation fronts fighting the Ethiopian central government said stopping the food shipments from Sudan would result in more of their people starving and would increase the flow of refugees heading toward Sudan.

Under Major General Gaafar Nimeiri, deposed as president earlier this month, Sudan welcomed refugees from Ethiopia and other neighboring countries but also backed the cross-border feeding operations in order to reduce the flood of refugees.

Last week it was learned that the ruling military council in effect had decided not to increase the cross-border feeding operations as had

been proposed by the U.S. government two months ago before the Reagan administration, too, apparently lost interest in the idea.

The new Sudanese authorities, who have renewed diplomatic ties with Libya and sought to improve their long-difficult relations with Ethiopia, also have claimed that Mr. Garang is dealing with them despite his repeated denials on his Ethiopian-based clandestine radio.

Sudanese officials said indirect contacts existed with Mr. Garang even before General Nimeiri was overthrown on April 6. Now, they said, direct contacts are under way in Addis Ababa, Khartoum and other capitals. They called them "very encouraging."

If and when "full, direct dialogue" leads to negotiations, the officials added, those talks would be held in public and should take no more than six weeks to complete.

The officials sought to dispel increasing Western concern that improved relations with Libya and Ethiopia might be bought at the expense of loosening ties with Egypt and the United States, which had very close links with General Nimeiri.

"We made clear to the Libyans," the officials said, in commenting on the resumption of ties last week, that "normalizing relations does not adversely affect our relations either with the United States or Egypt."

"We hope all our friends will understand and appreciate our extremely delicate situation," they added.

Nimeiri to Be Tried

General Nimeiri, in exile in Egypt, will be placed on trial, a member of Sudan's ruling council was reported as saying Monday. The Associated Press reported from Bahrain.

Brigadier Osman Abdullah Mohamed, appointed defense minister after the coup, was quoted by the Abu Dhabi newspaper al-Iktidab as saying: "The trial of the deposed president is a popular demand and this demand will be met shortly."

He did not clarify whether General Nimeiri would be tried in absentia or whether his extradition from Egypt would be demanded.

Airline Officials Face Trial

General Abdul Rahman Swared-dahab, the Sudanese leader, said Monday that his government would try officials who took part in the airlift of several thousand Ethiopian Jews to Israel, United Press International reported from Amman.

"We have actually begun investigating the matter and will reveal to our people the results, and if the allegations are proven, we will put those concerned on trial," General Swared-dahab said in an interview with the Jordan Times newspaper.

In the operation, carried out mainly in late 1984, several thousand Ethiopian Jews were secretly brought out of Ethiopia to Israel through Sudan.

Vietnam Veterans Back in the Fold

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United States could have won, if not for the politicians.

"The war could have been won in a month's time," said a former rifleman, Sergeant First Class Alfred Simmons, 39, who is still in the army and now stationed in Virginia. "We let a Third World country defeat us and make fools out of us. The government should have let the military be in charge."

The Post-ABC News survey and similar studies underscore the differences between veterans of heavy combat and the others. About 30 percent of those interviewed in the Post-ABC News survey said they had been in heavy combat.

Of the veterans in the survey who did not see heavy combat, 29 percent saw their first marriages break up. Of those who said they were in heavy combat, 41 percent married and divorced. In both groups, most remarried and are married today.

Veterans were asked about eight types of problems they may have had on release from the service, including health, money and job

problems, loneliness, drinking, use of marijuana or other drugs, difficulty in getting along with family and friends, and emotional strain.

Half of those who said they were in heavy combat reported suffering from at least three of the afflictions listed. Fifty-three percent reported undergoing emotional strain. 44 percent said they had a drinking problem when they came home. 42 percent cited bouts of loneliness. 40 percent said they did not have enough money to live on. 33 percent had difficulties with family and friends. Use of marijuana or other drugs was mentioned by 16 percent.

Among veterans who did not see heavy combat, fewer than three in 10 said they suffered from three or more of those problems after coming home.

Three of every four veterans of heavy combat said they agreed with the statement that "I often find myself still thinking of the death and dying" during the war. Among the other Vietnam veterans interviewed, 48 percent said this statement applied to them.

One widespread belief about the Vietnam War is that black Americans were called on in greater proportions than whites to serve. The U.S. government has insisted that this was not the case.

But the survey suggests that blacks did more than their share of the fighting. Almost half the blacks, 30 of the 67 interviewed, fell into the heavy combat category, while only three of every 10 white veterans interviewed said they were in heavy combat.

Possibly for that reason, more black veterans than white veterans said they encountered problems on their return to civilian life.

About half of all Vietnam veterans interviewed felt that one result of the war has been to prevent the United States from becoming involved in subsequent major conflicts. But three in 10 think that Central America will be the next Vietnam.

Stories Trigger Problems

An increasing number of Vietnam veterans are seeking treatment for psychological problems triggered by the flood of news stories marking the 10th anniversary of the fall of Saigon, United Press International reported Monday from Washington.

The newspaper and television reports are causing nightmares, flashbacks, anxiety and depression for many veterans, according to Raymond Scurliff, assistant director of the Veterans Administration's Readjustment Counseling Service.

"We have a number of centers saying they are being flooded with people," said Mr. Scurliff, whose office oversees 157 counseling clinics for Vietnam veterans.

"We are not surprised at all," he said. "It's the whole issue of bringing to one's attention a traumatic event they would like to forget. It's hard to avoid when it's right in your face every day."

A West German poll, taken for a state television network, reported that opinion about Mr. Reagan was more favorable now than at the time of his last visit to Bonn in 1982.

A ranking of the main allied leaders by the polling group placed Mr. Reagan in third position behind President Francois Mitterrand and Chancellor Helmut Kohl, but ahead of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Thierry de Montbrial, director of the French Institute for International Relations, said: "For the general public, the Reagan image is good. As far as the experts go, their attitude is rather different. They don't understand how such an intellectually limited man can function as president. The idea of the man who doesn't work much and doesn't know his dossiers prevails."

But, in fact, what European politicians actually say in public about Mr. Reagan enhances Mr. Reagan's reputation. Mr. Mitterrand has called Mr. Reagan a patriot, a man he genuinely likes and with whom he feels comfortable.

Mitterrand Plans To Stay Full Term

PARIS — President Francois Mitterrand has moved to cut short speculation about his political future by saying that he will not resign if the conservative opposition wins next year's parliamentary elections.

Mr. Mitterrand, a Socialist, speaking in a television interview on Sunday, said for the first time that he would complete his seven-year term, which ends in 1988, whatever happened.

The increasing likelihood that the opposition will win a majority in the National Assembly elections has led to intense debate over whether "cohabitation" is possible between a leftist president and a rightist parliament.

WORLD BRIEFS

6 More Blacks Killed in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Six more blacks have died in violence as two gold mining companies planned talks with a black union over the largest dismissal of black miners in memory, government officials said Monday.

Police reported fresh rioting in at least 15 townships Sunday night and early Monday. A total of 17,400 miners were dismissed over the weekend, 14,400 by Anglo-American Corp. at its Vaal Reef mine and the rest at the Hartbeestfontein mine owned by the Anglovaal company, according to figures released Monday.

In Cape Town, meanwhile, the minister of law and order, Louis Le Grange, reported that 217 people have been killed in rioting since September to March 22 and that more than 10,000 people were arrested. A spokesman for the South African Institute of Race Relations said, however, that newspapers have reported at least 312 deaths over the past nine months.

Police Warn of Bonn Terror Threat

WIESBADEN, West Germany (AP) — The authorities warned Monday that leftist terrorists might be planning "spectacular attacks" during this week's economic summit conference in Bonn.

Heinrich Boge, the president of the Federal Criminal Office in Wiesbaden, appealed to the public to support police efforts to thwart terrorists. "Terrorists and their sympathizers are planning other spectacular attacks to demonstrate their opposition to the political and economic system of the Western world," Mr. Boge said.

The warning occurred after leftists claimed responsibility for three overnight bomb attacks in Cologne and Düsseldorf that caused extensive damage to businesses. There were no injuries. The Revolutionary Cells said in a letter to a leftist newspaper that the group planned the bombs to protest the summit meeting of leaders of the seven industrial nations.

Draft Resister Begins Prison Term

SAN DIEGO (AP) — Benjamin H. Sasway was ordered on Monday by a federal judge to begin serving a prison term of two and a half years for his 1982 conviction of failing to register with the Selective Service.

Mr. Sasway, 24, was the second man since the Vietnam War to be convicted for failure to register. Before passing the sentence, Judge Gordon Thompson told him, "I think you ought to know as a District Court judge, it's my duty to uphold the law, and it is your duty to obey the law." Judge Thompson told Mr. Sasway that he not only had broken the law, but that he had encouraged others to do so.

Mr. Sasway's August 1982 conviction and sentence were upheld Feb. 2, 1984, by the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear the case on April 1. He served 40 days in the federal prison in San Diego after his conviction.

Vietnam Calls Again for U.S. Ties

BANGKOK (AP) — Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, called again Monday, in a speech marking the 10th anniversary of the Communist victory in Vietnam, for normalized relations with the United States.

Speaking at a party meeting in Hanoi, Mr. Duan also suggested that Vietnam and its two Indochinese allies, Laos and Cambodia, are "closely bound" to the Soviet bloc.

According to a French text of the speech carried by the Vietnam News Agency and monitored in Bangkok, Mr. Duan said: "We extend to the progressive American people our friendly greetings. Our country is disposed to normalize relations with the United States in the interest of the two countries, and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

Washington has insisted that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Cambodia as a precondition to normalizing relations.

For the Record

The foreign ministers of Cuba and Vietnam held talks Monday in Hanoi aimed at promoting bilateral relations and cooperation on regional and international issues, the Vietnam news agency reported. (AP)

President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea returned home Monday after a four-day visit to the United States. (Reuters)

Mozambique rebels have blown up a bridge near the South Africa-Mozambique border, severing rail links with South Africa and cutting off vital coal supplies for Maputo's only power station, the Mozambique news agency reported Monday. (Reuters)

Corrections

Because of editing errors, an article on the British trade deficit in weekend editions contained erroneous figures. The merchandise trade deficit for March was actually £900 million (\$1.09 billion). The deficit on the current account was £456 million.

A photograph in the April 29 editions incorrectly identified a member of the Los Angeles Lakers basketball team as Kareem Abdul-Jabbar. The player was James Worthy.

Summit Clash Seen on Push For Reform

(Continued from Page 1)

Reagan is shaping up, since it is difficult to imagine the White House giving more on monetary reform than they have already.

A U.S. official said, "Mr. Mitterrand and the European Community countries owe Mr. Reagan one — not the other way around."

Other European and U.S. diplomatic officials said that senior West German officials, acting on behalf of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who will be the host at the summit, have been quietly urging France to moderate its position.

Some of Mr. Mitterrand's advisers also have reportedly cautioned him about pressing Mr. Reagan, citing the fact that France has little apparent support for major monetary reform among the key participants — West Germany, Britain and Japan.

Mr. Mitterrand's main supporter will be his former finance minister, Jacques Delors, now president of the European Commission, who is to attend the summit. The leaders of Italy and Canada will also be present.

"France may wind up being isolated if Mr. Mitterrand presses President Reagan on monetary reform, but Mr. Mitterrand can certainly block the 1986 date," said a U.S. official. He added, "You never know what compromises might be worked out once the summit participants start talking."

Last week, however, support for the French view surfaced in the United States when a group of Democratic senators and one Republican urged Mr. Reagan to make the strong dollar the primary topic of the summit. At the same time, they warned the president against pressing for new trade talks.

During the television interview, Mr. Mitterrand said he was disappointed in Mr. Reagan's unwillingness to commit himself further on monetary reform. But he said that Mr. Reagan appeared more reserved in his approach than his own White House advisers.

France and the European Community Commission have repeatedly said that monetary reform should move concurrently with the trade talks.

Aides to Mr. Mitterrand have suggested that a meeting on monetary reform be organized in Paris next year under the auspices of the International Monetary Fund.



Francois Mitterrand

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Mr. Mitterrand has told visitors recently that he also would like to see closer links established among the U.S. dollar, the Japanese yen and the European Currency Unit. The goal, which he has expressed at previous summit meetings, is greater stability of world currencies for industrialized and, particularly, developing countries.

A European Commission source, who declined to be identified, said, "What has been agreed to by the United States so far is not enough and some kind of new meeting under the IMF is needed, either this autumn or next year."

Replying to questions from European reporters in Washington last Thursday, including the Liberation correspondent, Mr. Reagan said that a study on currency intervention, ordered at the 1983 summit in Williamsburg, is expected to be published in June.

Mr. Reagan said that based on the reform measures that the study suggests, the U.S. government can determine if a conference is justified and what the agenda will be. Otherwise, he said, he did not want to comment.

Mr. Reagan, responding to a question, said he was not backing away from earlier statements about monetary reform by Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d. The president said he was not opposed to considering organizing a conference on monetary reform later this year as Mr. Baker had suggested, but he clearly indicated that he did not expect that the conference would be at the center of the summit discussions on economic issues.

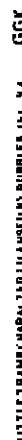
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The Trials of Argentina

Something remarkable is going on in Argentina. A democratic government is prosecuting the dictatorship it replaced for crimes committed against the human rights of its people.

In the early decades of this century Argentina was a prosperous, liberal democracy. But for most of the last 55 years it has lived in the thrall of demagoguery, lawlessness and economic decline. President Raúl Alfonsín seeks to put that past behind, not by denying or prettifying it but through a lawful process of acknowledgment and accountability.

The trial, which may last as long as six months, will determine the guilt or innocence of nine generals and admirals who led military juntas from 1976 to 1982. But they do not stand in the dock alone. The legal process recognizes that their reign of disappearances and torture was, in fact, welcomed by substantial portions of the population. The defense has summoned a host of civilian political leaders to try to prove that the juntas conducted a necessary war against subversion, a war law-

fully declared by the previously elected government of Isabel Peron.

The prosecution will argue that terrorism can never be lawful, that murder, kidnapping and torture have no redeeming political purpose. The principle is similar to that invoked by Britain against the "political" troops of the Irish Republican Army, and by Italy against the Red Brigades. In a lawful society, any such crimes must be a matter of personal responsibility. There can be no ideological immunity.

The defendants in Buenos Aires, however, are not members of some radical fringe but pillars of the military establishment. And the trials come at a time when debt and inflation again threaten social order, and on the eve of a sharply contested midterm election.

All this marks Mr. Alfonsín as uncommonly courageous. The same qualities that made him the upset victor in the race for president 18 months ago will now be needed to sustain his government through the tensions ahead.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Keeping Out the Sugar ...

You may have heard that Japan excluded imports of American baseball bats on the pretext that Louisville Sluggers might violate Japanese "safety standards." But how about the customs officials who halted imports of frozen pizzas fearing someone would extract the tiny amount of sugar they contain and sell it cheap? Believe it or not, that horror story, reported by The Wall Street Journal, is real, with a twist. The customs officials were not Japanese but American, and the pizzas were made in Israel. How this happened says a lot about the Reagan administration's trade policy, none of it very nice.

American sugar growers cannot ever compete with growers in poor tropical countries, even less so at the moment. In a more rational world American consumers would save about \$1 billion annually by purchasing all their sugar from the Caribbean; American sugar growers would switch to another crop. But that prospect has never pleased the Louisiana sugar lobby, or its friends in Washington. Import quotas and tariffs maintain the domestic price of raw sugar at 21 cents a pound (46 cents a kilogram), seven times the world price.

That is a difference in price large enough to sail a freighter through. Access to cheap world

sugar gives foreign manufacturers of sugary processed foods a big cost edge. So domestic sugar growers, fearful of losing business as foreign-produced foods increase their share of the American market, pressed the Reagan administration for even more protection.

In January, the president responded with emergency quotas on imports of three customs categories, including a miscellaneous group called "edible preparations." As predicted, the executive order has reduced imports of candies, jams, glazes and packaged desserts. That will eventually be felt in higher prices for consumers and higher profits for domestic sugar growers. What is causing a special fuss is that the "edible preparations" category is so miscellaneous it includes even kosher pizzas.

Eventually, the Customs Service will no doubt figure out how to distinguish between chocolate-covered ants and powdered soap mix. But the bigger questions raised by the sugar fiasco will linger. If it makes sense to limit imports of steel, why not refrigerators or ball point pens made of steel? If American interest groups can obtain such outrageous favors from Washington, how can we expect better from Tokyo?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

... And the Farley Mowats

They have done it again. Early last week, U.S. government officials, citing the 1952 McCarran Act, refused to allow a visitor into the United States on political grounds. Usually these decisions are made by the State Department, which has the power to deny visas to persons whose presence in the country is deemed "prejudicial to the public interest" or dangerous to the "welfare, safety or security of the United States." This time, because Canadians do not need visas, it was the Immigration and Naturalization Service that stopped the wildlife writer Farley Mowat at the Toronto airport. By Friday, the prohibition was effectively lifted for Mr. Mowat, but the statute and policies implementing it remain unchanged.

The McCarran Act was a piece of xenophobic legislation enacted in the early 1950s whose guiding emotion was fear — fear that the wrong people would get into the United States and overwhelm or subvert it. The act's provisions are regularly invoked to keep people out of the country who might say something the government is afraid to have Americans hear. The act gave broad powers to the bureaucracy to exclude would-be visitors. The statute reflects a profound misunderstanding of American free-speech traditions and sadly underestimates the critical judgment of a free people.

Farley Mowat is a Canadian who writes about the wilderness. His book "Never Cry

Wolf" is a classic study of these predators and was made into a popular movie. His latest work is about wildlife on the seacoasts of the United States and Canada. He may have made comments about American military power and may have joined a committee in support of Fidel Castro's Cuban government many years ago. So what? Surely he does not belong on any list, book or computer file of persons who pose a danger to the United States.

How are these lists compiled? The State and Justice departments will not say, but once you are listed, you are there to stay, and you need a waiver from the attorney general every time you want to enter the country. The fact that Mr. Mowat was offered a waiver (which he refused) does not solve the general problem. Others are on those lists, some because of affiliations or activities decades ago.

The law is preposterous and outmoded. A country as strong, stable and free as the United States can hear Mr. Mowat, Nicaraguan cabinet members (Cultural Affairs Minister Ernesto Cardenal has just been offered a waiver), Chinese party leaders, the Reverend Ian Paisley and even Mikhail Gorbachev without falling under their spell. Representative Barney Frank, a Massachusetts Democrat, is planning to introduce legislation to change this law, and his effort deserves support.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Less Leverage on Nicaragua

No money for the "contra" means less American influence. Within the contra movement, this could mean that the former supporters of President (Anastasio) Somoza will be strengthened at the expense of the democrats. And the Americans' leverage on the Nicaraguan government — the worry that if it tightened the screw, American backing for the contra would increase — has been removed.

In the longer run, American detachment might even spread the war in Central America. If the contra's challenge grows, the United

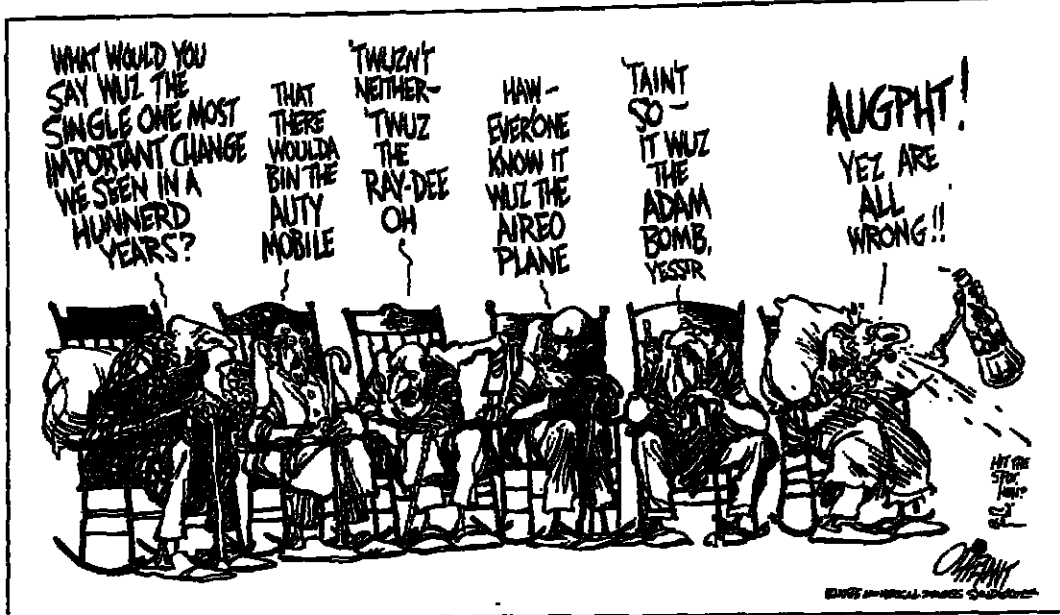
States will have no power to guide them toward a negotiated settlement. If the contra withers, the Sandinistas will be free to resume their help to rebels in El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica. That would increase the danger of a regional war, which could take on the character of a struggle to decide whether the territory between Mexico and Venezuela will be Marxist or democratic. Since the United States would not find it easy to stay out of such a war, the vote [on April 23] may have made the loss of American lives on Central American soil more, not less, likely.

—THE ECONOMIST (London).

FROM OUR APRIL 30 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: U.S. Marines Leave Nicaragua
NEW YORK — Relief is expressed that conditions in Nicaragua do not require further American intervention. The New York Sun says: "This country is to be congratulated on an escape from an intervention in Nicaraguan affairs that for several weeks seemed almost inevitable. The United States has, however, a duty to perform in that region, a duty that embraces not only Nicaragua, but its neighbors as well. Whatever it can wisely and properly do for the restoration of peace and for the resumption of commerce should be done." The Boston Herald adds: "The American marines are being withdrawn from Nicaragua. Dr. José Madriz is President, General Estrada is defeated, the revolution is practically at an end. There is no longer any reason for the presence of American marines in that quarter."

1935: U.S. Solves Mexico Silver Crisis
WASHINGTON — Mexico's monetary problems have not only been solved, but the outlook for the country is even better than before. Roberto López, Assistant Secretary of the Mexican Treasury, declared [on April 29] following a conference with Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., which was the result of the Administration's recent increase in the price of silver. The Mexican official, whose country is one of the great silver producing countries and which has been forced to call in all silver coins as the result of the American policy, emerged from the meeting in an optimistic frame of mind. By calling in all silver coins and issuing token money, Mexico's wealth is materially increased, as silver may be disposed of as a commodity to the United States at higher prices.



'War Guilt': How Much Is Enough?

By June Tierney

BOSTON — I was 5 years old in 1969 when my mother took me and my sister to Germany. We were Americans, and our only connection to the place was my grandfather, an American who worked for Radio Free Europe in Munich. We ended up staying 11 years. I went to German schools, made many friends and learned something about how young Germans think of war and guilt.

For their sake, I am glad President Reagan is going to the Bitburg cemetery. It is an important gesture to my young German classmates. I feel I owe it to them to tell the world how their heads would bow in shame at the mention of Hitler, and to describe the courage with which they accept the responsibility for crimes they did not commit.

Their sense of remorse surpasses anything I have seen displayed by my American peers when they are reminded of our nation's sins. The link is a masterpiece in the name of manifest destiny, the blacks enslaved to pick cotton; the Japanese-Americans interned in World War II.

We Americans appear to have forgotten that we are allied with a new generation of Germans — Germans who have undergone 40 years of penance and are now in need of a signal that their nation's crimes, while they will never be forgotten, will not be held against them.

The name Hitler meant nothing to me when I arrived in West Germany. But once I had heard about him and the war he started and the millions he killed, I wanted to know more. By the time I entered second grade in a German school, I had learned that my playmates were not the people to ask about him. Hitler's name was more offensive to them than any dirty word. They would shun at my questions and kick a hole in my ground until I changed the subject.

After World War II, West Germans accepted the blame. They decided that the best way to come to terms with their past was to pass on to the next generation a legacy of guilt. The concentration camps have been preserved because they are considered the supreme, irrefutable proof of German war guilt — Kriegsschuld. Each year, German educators send as many children as they can on field trips to the death camps. Participation is mandatory.

Sometimes our teachers would start discussions in class about World War II. The talks always ended with a reminder that Germany alone was to blame for the war. My classmates would bow their heads and stare at

their desks, while I would look around, unable to identify with their guilt, but aware that an oppressive mood had settled over the classroom. Are the West Germans making a mistake in imposing the Kriegsschuld on each new generation? Some say it is necessary for a country to be acutely aware of its past. But others say it is a mistake — and perhaps politically dangerous — to make each generation responsible for the crimes of its predecessors.

Will young Germans go on feeling guilty? Or will they, at some point, find it more than they can handle and seek a release in nationalism?

Last summer I returned to Munich and had a conversation that left me wondering whether perhaps Kriegsschuld is pushing young Germans into a "whiplash" of nationalism. The conversation was held over tea with my ninth-grade biology teacher.

She listened to me complain about Ronald Reagan's flag-waving campaign. "It kills me to see how Americans are so tickled with his flag propaganda," I said.

I wasn't looking at her when she answered. Touching my arm lightly, she said: "I wish that you would infect our kids with some of that 'flagomania.'"

Exasperated, I blurted out, "But isn't this what you wanted — a new Germany of citizens who are so ashamed of their past that they vow to kill themselves before they let it happen again?"

She pressed my arm urgently. She bowed her head and whispered, "Oh yes. They've turned out the way we wanted them. To the problem is, we've been too successful. The guilt — it's more than they can bear. And you know, it's not really theirs."

The writer, a student at Boston University, contributed this column to The Washington Post.

40 Years' Worth of Accomplishments

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — There is something else to remember on the 40th anniversary of the end of the last world war: not only the dead but the living, not only the disasters of the past but the achievements of these last 40 years.

The ancient enmity between Germany and France has been composed. Nationalism is still a dominant force, but Western Europe is not thinking about the cemeteries of the past. It is struggling ever so slowly toward economic and occasionally political unity.

The record of America in dealing with the tragedy of the two world wars of this century is mixed. A case could be made that if the United States had committed itself in advance to fight for the defense of Western civilization, and armed itself to do so, it might have avoided both the First and the Second World Wars; but this it did not do, and the American people did not want it to.

Since then, the United States has learned two lessons: First, it could not stand aside but had to make clear in advance that any threat to the major free nations of the world would be resisted by the military power of the United States; and second, that it had to have the military power to make that warning credible.

After the Second World War,

Washington took more commitments to fight for the freedom and independence of more nations than the British or French ever did in their long imperial histories. This was done with the approval of both political parties under both Democratic and Republican presidents.

The United States could not refuse to recognize that the Russians lost more than 20 million people in the last world war and therefore were entitled to defend their borders. At Yalta, President Roosevelt agreed to their protection, provided they allowed the Poles and others in Eastern Europe a free choice over their own affairs; but in the end, this is precisely what Moscow rejected.

In fairness to Washington, the United States invited the Soviet Union to help in rebuilding Europe under the Marshall Plan. This offer the Russians rejected.

Also, Washington proposed the international control, even the abolition of atomic weapons, under the Baruch Plan, the Lillenthal Plan and the Acheson Plan, but again Moscow refused, believing this was a trick.

There was then, as there is now, a crisis of confidence between the nuclear powers; and the two have dif-

The Storm in France Over Voting Reform

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The French Assembly, where Socialists have an absolute majority thanks to the old election law of one representative per district, has just changed the rules. Legislative elections due next spring will be by proportional representation in each of the administrative departments.

This will bring a profound change in the French political scene, not easily foreseeable. It has been called Fifth-bis, because it will still be the Fifth Republic established by Charles de Gaulle but it will not be at all the same. Governments will have to be built on coalitions. The multiplicity of parties and their maneuvers, which sank the Fourth Republic, will be crucial again.

Nothing the Socialist government has done so far is likely to have such an enduring effect. French foreign policy, including relations with allies, is not at issue now. But chances are that clear lines will grow blurred in domestic political rivalries.

The trouble stems from a flaw in the French Constitution, which gave the country a hybrid of the traditional parliamentary system and the U.S. system of a directly elected president who is also chief executive.

The French president has vast powers, greater than the American president because he can dissolve the Assembly at will, forcing deputies to face new elections. He names the prime minister. But if his choice and his policies cannot command a legislative majority, it is a deadlock. There is no rule for a veto, or a way to override one, no clear definition of the relation between legislative and executive power.

The critical test has never come since the start of the Fifth Republic in 1958. The president has always managed to command the parliament, usually forcing it to be a rubber

stamp. But the moment of truth is nearing. And President François Mitterrand's attempt to avert it is the reason for the electoral reform.

He and his Socialist Party have lost support. They do not have a hope of holding their majority, or even of rebuilding a majority with their erstwhile Communist Party coalition partners, even on a historic course of decline. Mr. Mitterrand's term lasts until 1988, however. So the big question is how he can manage to govern after the 1986 elections. Nothing in the constitution would oblige him to resign, and even old-time Gaullists who cannot stand him dislike the idea

of forcing a president out. It would undermine the Gaullist concept of personal authority at the helm.

A change back to proportional representation, the method of election in the Fourth Republic, was always in the Socialist platform. But now Mr. Mitterrand sees it as an immediate necessity, since it is likely to prevent switch to an overwhelming majority for the opposition. The Elysée Palace hopes that the reform will produce the opening for a compromise leftist coalition.

Details of the new system avoid the worst defects of proportional representation, which tends to fragment the political spectrum and make government unstable. Major parties will benefit. Smaller ones, now including the Communists, are likely to do even less well than under the existing system with its provision for second-round runoffs, which encourages trades with allies.

But the question of presidential-parliamentary relations is made trickier than ever. The French have come to call it "cohabitation."

Former Prime Minister Raymond Barre, who does not have a party of his own to offer for a deal with Mr. Mitterrand, denounces "cohabitation" and any idea of a coalition with the Socialists.

Another former prime minister, Mayor Jacques Chirac of Paris, who heads the neo-Gaullists, says parliamentary winners should move into the house of power and govern, leaving the president to accommodate his antagonistic lodgers. Former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing waffles, though he has made a deal to combine his support with Mr. Chirac's if they win a joint majority.

All this is tied to jockeying for position in the 1988 presidential election. Personal rivalries and ambitions dominate the play, behind the high-sounding rhetoric about the fate of the Republic and whether or not Socialist policies should be quickly dumped. But there is a real turning point coming for France that will transform its institutions.

Governments are likely to grow weaker. Some Frenchmen welcome relief from the right-left polarization that the current system produced. There is little chance of reinforcing the center, however, and more risk of steamy paralysis. From afar, France seems to be struggling on calmly. The storms are gathering.

The New York Times.

The New York Times.

The 'Paranoid Style' in U.S. Politics

By Aryeh Neier

NEW YORK — A few days before the vote in Congress on President Reagan's plan to aid the Nicaraguan rebels, I testified at a congressional hearing on their human rights practices. It was an ugly occasion, perhaps the ugliest of the scores of such hearings I have witnessed. It seemed to me to say something about the political climate today and, more troublingly, about the nature of American public life.

Most members of Congress present seemed intent above all on discrediting the witnesses. At one low point, two Congressmen tried to impugn the testimony of a distinguished lawyer by linking his wife's stepbrother to the Sandinistas. What the witness had to say was disregarded.

The hearing struck me as emblematic of much of the debate on the rebels, or "contras." No doubt, the president's over-the-top rhetoric about the Sandinistas was a factor in poisoning the political atmosphere. Yet it does not seem fair to place all the blame on him. The debate also seems to reflect what the historian Richard Hofstadter described more than two decades ago as "the paranoid style in American politics."

By Aryeh Neier

As Mr. Hofstadter pointed out, the practitioners of the paranoid style perceive the enemy as "totally evil and totally unappealable." In this vein, the Sandinistas have been portrayed as trying to subvert neighboring countries, preparing to wage war against the United States, practicing human rights abuses, and so on. They are also charged with being anti-Semitic and anti-pope, driving hordes of "feet people" over the borders of the United States and even trafficking in drugs.

Not that all these things are entirely invented. "What distinguishes the paranoid style," according to Mr. Hofstadter, "is not the absence of verifiable facts (though it is true that in his extravagant passion for facts the paranoid occasionally manufactures them), but rather the leap in imagination that is always made at some critical point — from the undeniable to the unbelievable."

Mr. Hofstadter noted that a recurring aspect of the paranoid style is the

significance that is attached to the renegade from the enemy cause. Certainly, Nicaraguan renegades have recently become celebrated figures in the United States, even though all we generally know about them is that, at some point, they exhibited bad judgment, either when they were allied with the Sandinistas or when they broke with them. Also, Mr. Hofstadter wrote, paranoid movements have "a magnetic attraction for demagogues" of a pedantic bent whose view of events "is far more coherent than the real world, since it leaves no room for mistakes, failures or ambiguities." The participants in the debate about the Sandinistas include more than one person who would fit that description.

The paranoid, Mr. Hofstadter wrote, "constantly lives at a turning point: It is now or never in organizing resistance to conspiracy." That sense of urgency is difficult to match, which may be why the paranoid style so often prevails in U.S. politics.

The writer is vice chairman of American Watch, a human rights organization. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Jewish Cemeteries

Last summer when I visited a town in West Germany — Niederrhein, near Remagen, in the region of Koblenz — from which my great-grandfather came to America, my German relatives showed me the Jewish cemetery there. Vandalized and desecrated during the Nazi period, it was partially restored after the war and a plaque was erected to commemorate the Holocaust victims.

However, with great distress my relatives told me that someone — apparently with the complicity of the local government — was about to build a house illegally on half the cemetery's property, blocking the view of the gravestones and destroying the great natural beauty and sacred character of the site.

Jewish friends have told me of the lamentable condition of many Jewish cemeteries they have visited in Germany, sometimes those where their ancestors were buried. Perhaps a part of President Reagan's visit to West Germany could be a pledge for greater respect for these graves — at least to prevent illegal expropriation and

further deterioration and obliteration through neglect.

The memory of these dead who contributed so much to the economic, cultural, religious and humanitarian life of prewar Germany, but yet suffered so much there, deserves the continued attention of both Germans and Americans.

FREDERICK E. BRENN, Rome.

Poor but Equal

Regarding the analysis "Vietnam Economy Remains in Shambles" (April 24) by William Branigan: "Here poverty is well distributed," says Vietnam's foreign minister, in what must surely rank as one of the most astoundingly fatuous public utterances of all time. "So once the poverty is well distributed, there is no social injustice." Indeed.

Churchill, as usual, put it right when he said: "The vice of capitalism is its unequal distribution of pleasure, while the virtue of socialism is its equal distribution of misery."

JACK JOLIS, Antwerp, Belgium.

Turner, Not Trudeau

Regarding "Democrats Must Make Economic Sense" (April 8):

Canada did not defeat Pierre Elliott Trudeau in the federal election of September 1984. Mr. Trudeau had by then retired as prime minister to graze among the greener pastures of the private sector. Canada did defeat John Turner, giving Brian Mulroney a go at undoing a decade and a half of liberal mismanagement.

JOSEF A. SINKO, Belgrade.

A Legacy of Hate

Regarding the report "Princess Michael Learns Father Served in the SS" (April 17):

The search for Nazis who evade punishment hopefully will help bring justice, but to hound the Nazis' kin on a legacy of hate as ludicrous and baseless as Hitler's of the Jews as a scapegoat to use in his rise to power.

SUSAN PALMER, Paris.

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U.S. Pilots Association Is Moving to Organize Air Traffic Controllers

By Richard Witkin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Leaders of the Air Line Pilots Association, which refused to honor picket lines when air traffic controllers struck illegally four years ago, are now moving to organize controllers into an affiliated union.

The plan to start a membership drive among the 14,000 employees of the nation's rebuilt controllers will be submitted to the 48 members of the executive council of the pilots' union next month.

"We would not be going this far if we were not convinced that we can organize the controllers and not believe the council would approve," said Henry A. Duffy, the union president.

The drive, if successful, raises the prospect that a potent labor organization would confront the Federal Aviation Administration, which operates the nationwide air traffic control system.

In 1981, the strike by the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization collapsed after the U.S. government dismissed 11,400 strikers for violating the law against strikes by government employees.

The organizing effort threatens to touch off a bitter battle with the American Federation of Government Employees, which has been working for months to form a new union to replace the one that was stripped of its bargaining rights for calling the strike.

"It could also have an effect on the shape of the \$10-billion program to improve the air traffic control system over the next 15 years. Industry officials have expected the controllers would sooner or later vote to unionize. Union officials said the time now appears to be ripe for successful organizing drives because of evidence of unhappy labor relations in many control facilities.

The latest survey to be made public was conducted in June at the FAA's busiest by three outside experts. It found working conditions to be generally "as bad, or perhaps a bit worse," than those that existed before the strike. The survey also raised a disturbing safety issue by concluding that the new controller force, like the old one, felt overworked and believed that air traffic at times was "exceeding the capacity of the human-technical system."

The head of the aviation agency, Donald D. Engen, stresses that the survey is 10 months old and insists that "progress is being made each passing week" both in traffic handling and in improving working conditions.

"I don't want to say everything is sweetness and light," he said in an



Donald D. Engen

interview. "You can't turn things around in six months or eighteen months. It's a long-haul problem."

The aviation agency has put into effect many new measures it said could mean less congestion and an easier workload for controllers this summer, despite a predicted 10-percent increase in traffic.

The American Federation of Government Employees, which has 250,000 U.S. workers on its rolls, has filed petitions with sufficient controller signatures requesting bargaining elections in two of the aviation agency's nine regions.

They are the Northeast region, centered in Boston, and the Eastern region, in New York. But the pilots' leaders, representing 34,000 pilots of 48 airlines, said they believed the federation's organizing effort had been too fragmented and slow.

Complicating the threatened battle are two legal issues. One is whether the Federal Labor Relations Authority will uphold the decision of a regional director that the controllers may vote to form a bargaining unit by region rather than having to form a single national bargaining unit.

The other issue is how the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations interpret article 20 of its constitution, under which the government employees' organization claims to be the only AFL-CIO union with the right to organize the controllers. The pilots' union is also a member of the AFL-CIO.

The potential alliance of pilots and controllers was looked on by some proponents as a perfect marriage. The initial reaction among government officials, however, was that it would raise the specter of job actions that could threaten to bring commercial air service to a standstill.

Pilots argue that they would never countenance an illegal strike of federal employees like the controllers, which was why they did not honor the picket lines.

U.S. Educators Predict a Critical Teacher Shortage

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States faces a critical shortage of elementary and high school teachers over the next 10 years, educators predict, with an estimated one million new teachers needed by 1990.

The problem could reach crisis proportions, education analysts and teachers' union officials say. They said fewer college graduates are becoming teachers, elementary school enrollments are expected to increase, much of the existing teaching force is nearing retirement age and younger teachers are defecting to more lucrative fields.

Some school districts have already begun hiring classroom instructors without traditional teaching qualifications. The Los Angeles Unified School District, for example, hired 167 "teacher-trainees" — college graduates with no teacher training — to meet their need for instructors last fall.

Education experts blame the impending crisis on demographic factors and changes in the labor market over the last two decades. Children born in the 1970s during a small baby boom are entering school while teachers of the post-World War II generation, many of whom went to college on the GI Bill of Rights, are in their fifties and nearing retirement.

Increased job opportunities for women and blacks have deprived the teaching field of its most dependable pool of recruits.

The teaching field is also plagued by large-scale defections by younger instructors, according to studies by the Rand Corp. and the American Enterprise Institute.

By most estimates, up to half of new teachers leave their jobs within five to seven years, usually expressing dissatisfaction. Even more discouraging to educators is the exodus of the most qualified teachers, those with the best test scores and school performance.

The pending crisis, coupled with a push for reform, has forced many

Brushing Up Your Ga or Dinka

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the name of national security, economic well-being and the advancement of scientific inquiry, the United States may be in the market for bright young men and women with a passion for learning Dinka, Ga and Pashto.

These languages are among the 169 included on a proposed list of languages that the U.S. government considers "critical." The list was compiled by the Education Department after receiving suggestions from the State, Defense and Health and Human Services departments, as well as the National Science Foundation.

It is an outgrowth of legislation passed last year that provides about \$2.45 million to help students who want to study a "critical language."

The proposed list includes some stalwarts, such as French, Spanish, German and Italian, as well as Russian, Arabic, Hindi, Japanese and Chinese.

Other languages reflect national security concerns. Afrikaans, for example, is the language of white South Africans of Dutch descent, while Pashto is spoken near the Afghan-Pakistani border.

Then there are Ewe-Fon, a member of the large family of Sudanic languages; Yoruba, spoken by about 3.5 million people in southwestern Nigeria; Dinka, spoken in Sudan and the Upper Nile region; and Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam, which together are spoken by about 80 million people in southern India and Sri Lanka.

According to the Education Department, languages were included on the list after considering "the national security interest in diplomatic and military situations, or strategic geographic locations; the economic security interest of the United States in our economic ties with other nations; and scientific inquiry and research which have significant worldwide or regional importance."

The Education Department spends \$32 million a year to help fund 93 national resource and area study centers, most of them on college campuses, where students have been studying about 150 of the languages on the list.

The proposed list is expected to be whittled down in the next two months to a working list of a dozen or so very critical foreign tongues, officials said.

That these languages are obscure to most Americans is evidence of what linguists call their "language illiteracy."

The general inability of Americans to speak anything but English with fluency, they say, only serves to limit their involvement and exchanges with other countries and lifestyles.

Youths Attack, Rob Marchers In New York

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A fund-raising "walkathon" for the March of Dimes ended in turmoil Sunday as groups of youths attacked marchers in and around Central Park and snatched neck chains, purses and other property.

Seven people were injured and 17 youths were arrested during the march, police said. They said 52 cases of robbery and theft were reported, 41 of them in the park as 26,000 marchers ended an 18-mile (29-kilometer) hike that raised hundreds of thousands of dollars for the charity.

The violence recalled the anarchy that followed a concert by the singer Diana Ross in Central Park on July 23, 1983, when 80 people were arrested and 171 people filed complaints of beatings, robberies and other attacks.

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Fernando Morán

Spain to Seek Cuts in U.S. Servicemen

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

MADRID — Foreign Minister Fernando Morán has said that Madrid would demand a cut in the more than 12,000 U.S. servicemen stationed in Spain.

He told the Spanish news agency EFE on Sunday that Spain would ask the United States to begin talks on the reduction before a Spanish referendum planned early next year on whether to withdraw from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The governing Socialist Party adopted a policy platform at its national convention in October calling for a reduction. Mr. Morán's remarks were the first by an official to set a timetable.

They were made a week before President Ronald Reagan is to visit Spain. Leftists, nationalists and pacifists opposed to the American servicemen have planned street protests during Mr. Reagan's three-day stay.

Mr. Morán said the government of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez had not decided how many U.S. servicemen should pull out. But, he said, "We are going to ask the United States to renegotiate the accords in which we set the level of American presence."

The current accord was negotiated in 1982 and ratified by the Socialists with some minor clarifications in 1983. It expires in 1988 but allows either side to reopen negotiations.

Of the three U.S. air bases and one naval base in Spain, the Spaniards are mostly concerned with the air bases in Torrejón, near Madrid, and in Saragossa because they are close to big cities.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman defended the military presence. "We think the bases make a big contribution to security, including Spain's," he said.

The spokesman said the treaty, which has been regularly renegotiated since the 1950s, had worked well. He was confident that "any problems can be solved on the basis of that framework."

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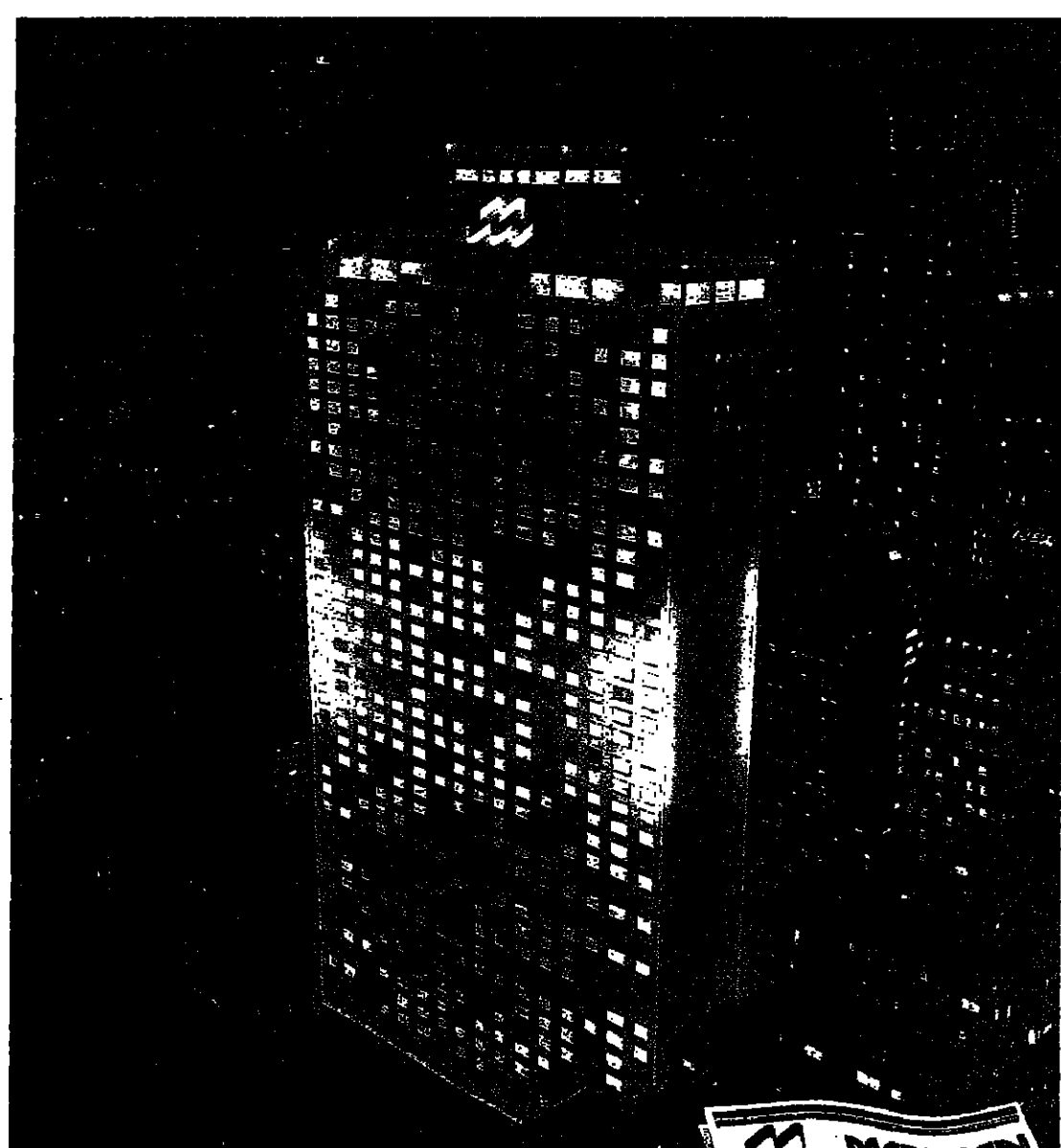
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Israeli Leader Is Said To Back Restrictions On Monetary Policies

By Norman Kempster

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel has promised in a letter to Secretary of State George P. Shultz to support restrictions on Israel's inflationary monetary policies and to adopt other austerity measures, according to an Israeli diplomat.

In the letter, Mr. Peres reportedly outlined the measures that his coalition government was prepared to take. Mr. Shultz has demanded economic reforms as a condition for granting as much as \$1.5 billion in additional U.S. aid to Israel.

Mr. Shultz is expected to discuss the proposed package May 10, when he is to visit Israel at the start of a Middle East trip. He will also visit Jordan and Egypt.

The Israeli diplomat said Sunday that Mr. Peres sent the letter about a week ago. The State Department has not officially acknowledged it.

The new package was based on 10 "benchmarks" laid down by Herbert Stein, a former White House economic adviser who is Mr. Shultz's top aide on the Israeli economy. Mr. Stein visited Israel last month.

"Peres said that some of the benchmarks are reasonable and we are proceeding with them," the diplomat said. "Others are more difficult and will take time."

Israel's government budget ex-

ceeds the country's gross national product, or total output of goods and services, a situation that makes it mathematically impossible for the government to finance its programs by taxation alone.

In recent years, the government has handled its budget deficit by borrowing Israeli currency from the Bank of Israel which, in turn, obtains the money by printing huge quantities of shekel notes.

Unlike the Federal Reserve Board, which controls the U.S. money supply, the Bank of Israel is not independent of government control so the bank is unable to play a restraining role.

The diplomat said the top item on Mr. Stein's list was to make the Bank of Israel an independent body. The diplomat said Mr. Peres promised to support such a step although the prime minister pointed out that it required legislation passed by the Knesset, or parliament, which may take time.

The diplomat said that Mr. Peres also accepted Mr. Stein's call for curbs to prevent government agencies from overspending their budgets. Under existing regulations, departments regularly spend more than their budgets call for, rendering budget cuts essentially meaningless.

However, the diplomat said, Mr. Peres balked at Mr. Stein's plan to prevent banks from offering accounts that are automatically adjusted to compensate for declines in the value of the shekel. Mr. Stein complained that these accounts help to fuel inflation which late last year neared the 1,000 percent a year rate.

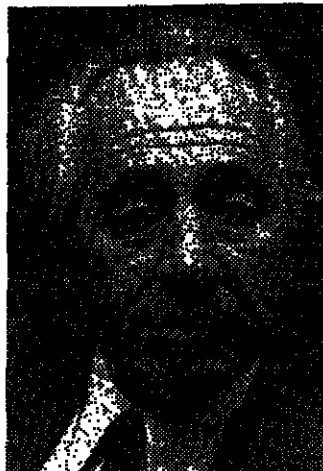
Such bank accounts are so popular in Israel that the government would almost certainly fail if it started to tamper with them.

The U.S. administration has already recommended \$3 billion in military and economic aid to Israel during the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

But the Israeli government is seeking an additional \$800 million in supplemental assistance for the current fiscal year. Israel, the largest single recipient of U.S. aid, already has received \$2.6 billion this fiscal year.

Veto Plan Adopted
The national unity government has adopted a plan to enable either the Likud bloc or the Labor alignment to veto political decisions liable to break up their coalition. The New York Times reported.

The 25-member cabinet, comprising representatives of nine parties, voted Sunday in Jerusalem to create an inner cabinet of 10 in



Shimon Peres

which the two major parties would have equal representation.

A communiqué said the inner cabinet would decide matters of foreign policy, defense and land settlement as well as other issues that can be referred to the group. It added that decisions by the 10 would have the same validity as those of the full cabinet.

Thousands Observe Dachau Anniversary

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

DACHAU, West Germany — Thousands of people, many of them former inmates, have marked the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Dachau concentration camp.

But the ceremonies Sunday at the camp site outside this rural Bavarian town and in Munich, 10 miles (16 kilometers) to the south, reflected the rancor here over how to interpret the collapse of Nazi Germany and the end of World War II.

At Dachau, about 5,000 people attended religious services and laid wreaths at a monument bearing the motto "Never Again" on the site of the camp where about 32,000 people are thought to have lost their lives.

At a separate event in Munich, Franz Josef Strauss, the premier of Bavaria, remembered the victims of Nazism and the war, and said the collapse of Nazi Germany sealed

the decline of European influence in world politics.

Mr. Strauss said that while Nazi Germany's collapse had brought "an end to mass deaths, nighttime bombing raids and summary executions," it had also meant the "end of Europe's leading role in world affairs."

Mr. Strauss refused to attend the Dachau commemoration, sending a Farm Ministry official instead.

Political groups on the left, including the opposition Social Democratic Party, encouraged the view that Germany was liberated in 1945 and that the evil that had been done died with Nazism's defeat.

By contrast, conservative leaders like Mr. Strauss stressed Germany's defeat, the expulsion of millions of Germans from former German territories in Eastern Europe and the country's division into two states in opposing military blocs.

President Ronald Reagan, who will be in West Germany this week, will visit a military cemetery at Bit-

burg that includes graves of soldiers of the Waffen SS, the Nazi elite guard. The Bitburg visit has been widely criticized.

Mr. Strauss has often accused the Dachau camp committee, a group of former inmates and others who oversee the camp memorial, of being under Communist influence.

Unlike huge gatherings earlier this year at other camp sites, such as Bergen-Belsen in northern Germany and Buchenwald, near Weimar, in East Germany, the crowd at Dachau was thin — about 5,000, by police estimates.

To the sound of muffled trumpets, former inmates from several countries, including France, Belgium, Poland and Italy, laid wreaths at a gray stone wall near the camp entrance.

The gathering was addressed by the leader of Munich's tiny Jewish community, Simon Snopkowski, who lamented signs of neo-Nazism in West Germany.

"It cannot go unmentioned," he said, "that in our state an SS meeting will soon take place under the banner of Adolf Hitler."

He was referring to reunions of SS veterans that are planned next month at a Bavarian resort.

Speaking in front of the Jewish memorial, Simone Veil of France, a former president of the European Parliament and a survivor of Auschwitz, warned against a "banalization" of the Nazi concentration camp.

"When Auschwitz is lumped together with other events as an incidence of war, then it is no longer Auschwitz," Mrs. Veil said.

"Auschwitz is not Hiroshima," she said. "When President Reagan spoke about victims of the camps on the same footing as the SS," adding, "I think that is impossible to accept."

"I think President Reagan did not know what happened in Europe," she said. "After all, California is a long way from Europe."

U.S. Space Shuttle Lifts Off for a Week of Research Projects

The Associated Press

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The space shuttle Challenger, carrying seven astronauts, two squirrel monkeys and 24 rats, blasted off Monday for a week of continuous research in the European-built Spacelab.

The launch was the second here in just 17 days, cutting in half the record of 34 days for the shortest period between shuttle flights. The Challenger's sister ship, Discovery, was launched April 12 for a week-long mission.

A Flight for Science

Thomas O'Toole of The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington:

The seven-man crew of the shuttle called the mission a flight by scientists for science.

"This mission marks the first time that scientists who designed their own experiments will be executing those experiments in space," said Don L. Lind, a physicist. "I think that's a milestone."

The other scientists in the crew are Dr. Norman E. Thagard and Dr. William E. Thornton, both physicists; Lodewijk van den Berg, a chemist; and Taylor G. Wang, a physicist.

The mission commander will be Colonel Robert F. Overmyer, and the pilot will be Colonel Frederick D. Gregory, both of the air force.

This is the oldest crew to fly in space. Mr. Lind is 54, Mr. van den Berg is 53 and Dr. Thornton is 55. Colonel Overmyer is 49, Colonel Gregory and Mr. Wang are 44 and Dr. Thagard is 41.

Challenger's crew will split into two teams and work in 12-hour shifts around the clock on the 15 experiments aboard the Spacelab, built by the 10-nation European Space Agency.

The weightlessness of space is so crucial to these experiments that the crew has been told to limit their in-flight exercise so their movements do not rock the boat in orbit.

The autopilot will fly Challenger the entire time we're in orbit because it's impossible for a man to fly it as tightly as we want it," Colonel Overmyer said.

One of these sensitive experiments is an attempt to grow pure crystals of tryglycine sulfate, which if successful could have applications in the Reagan administration's proposed space-based defense plan.

The substance is a detector of infrared radiation so sensitive that scientists have predicted that it could detect the engine exhaust of a missile from space seconds after it leaves a silo on the ground.

The two squirrel monkeys, the first primates to have flown in space with humans, are aboard to see how they tolerate living in orbit in specially built cages. If they do not get nervous or frightened in space, later flights will carry squirrel monkeys with surgical implants to test for physical effects of space flight.

Four of the rats aboard have surgical implants in their hearts to record changes in heart beat and blood flow in weightlessness. All 24 are to be dissected and their inter-



United Press International Reuters

A worker attending to one of the two squirrel monkeys that were launched aboard the space shuttle on Monday.

nal organs examined within hours after Challenger returns to Earth.

Other experiments will be observations of the Aurora Australis, the "southern lights" near the South Pole at this time of year. The Spacelab also carries a French-

built wide-field camera that will be making its second survey of stars whose strong emissions of ultraviolet light can be seen only in space.

Spacelab's mission is scheduled to end next Monday at Edwards Air Force Base in California.

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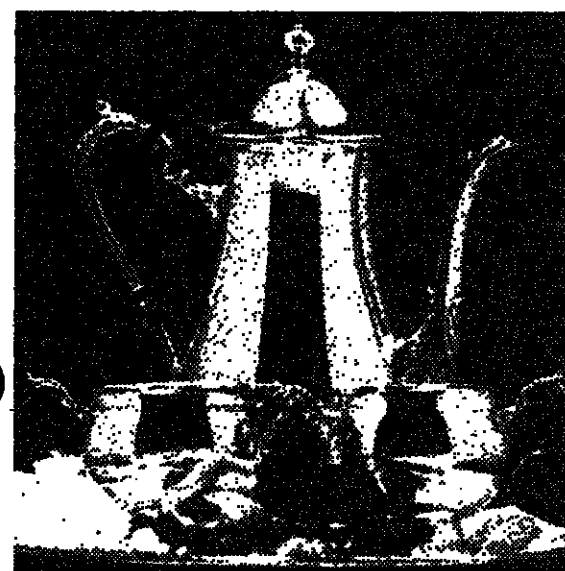
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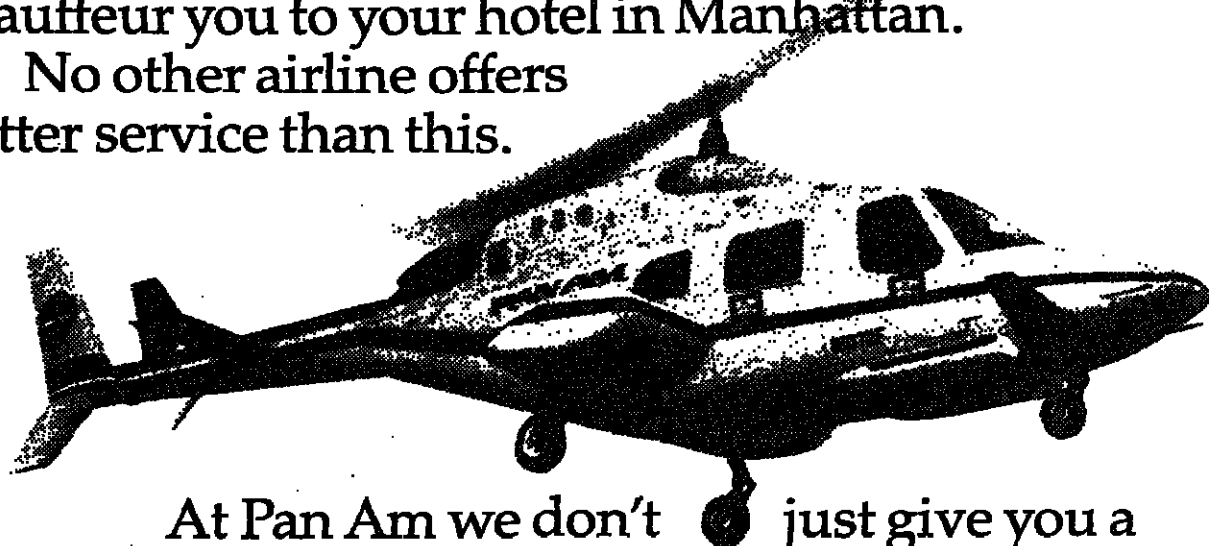
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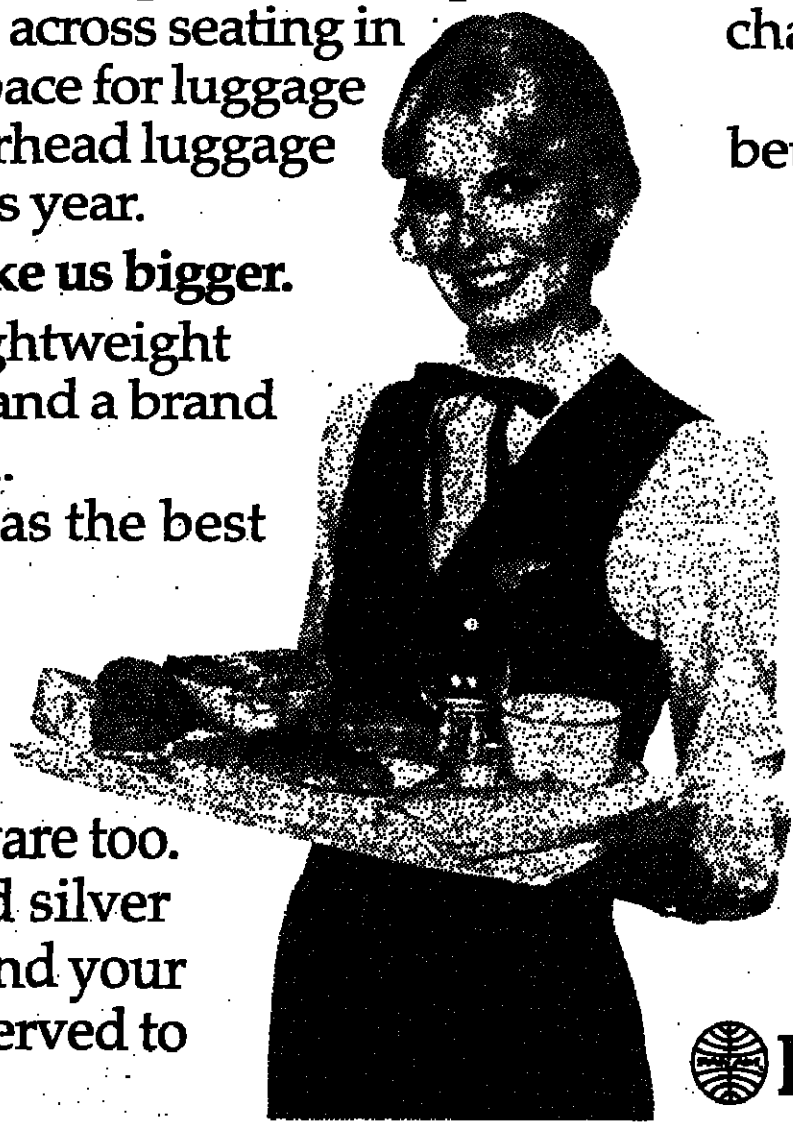
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Parallel Trends in New York: The Slim '40s and Baggy '60s

International Herald Tribune
NEW YORK — As the first week of the New York collections came to a close, two silhouettes were emerging strongly. One is ultrafeminine, broad-shouldered and nipped at the waist over slim hips; the second is big and baggy.

HEBE DORSEY

and amusingly layered, with overtones of London street fashions and the camp, psychedelic 1960s. The first one, bourgeois, pretty and safe, appeals to more conservative women: proper, predictable and affluent. The second is irreverent, young, geared to women with a more independent approach to fashion. Geoffrey Beene and Carolina Herrera belong to the first group; Marc Jacobs, Danny Noble and Anne Pinkerton to the second. The independent spirit Norma Kamali is in a class by herself. Anne Klein, designed by Louis dell'Olio, exemplifies what many consider the best of American sportswear.

Both Beene and Herrera stand out from their fans. Their collections had an impeccably well-groomed finish to them, demonstrating that Americans can deliver luxurious, exquisitely made clothes, and never mind the expense. Both put the accent on evening wear, which came off well in the crystal-chandeliered ballrooms



The collection of the Italian designer "Rocco Barocco" and the Knap label with its creations in silk, suede and leather.

KNAP - 34, FAUBOURG SAINT-HONORE

of the Pierre and Plaza hotels. Both showed feminine silhouettes, cut very close to the body, and Beene's skinny look included belted coats over belted dresses. Herrera's was a little gentler, and just skimmed the body rather than hugging it.

Beene is a serious designer who has become something of an institution. Using a lot of jersey, he showed a simple, pared-down look lived up with colored tops, including short blouses and tailored jackets. His body-conscious clothes, with skirts cupping the derriere and cut well above the knees, were quite ladylike because of the dark-colored, opaque legs. Even the mermaid evening dresses, cut within an inch of your life, were long-sleeved and pretty much covered up.

Beene's was a precise look, with neatly tailored suits, gloves and scarves tightly wrapped around the head. Americans can show just a sweater and a skirt with great flair, and Beene's version was a lesson in simplicity. Many uncluttered, uncomplicated outfits were also a pleasant relief from some over-designed European clothes. American women love accessories and will pay a lot of money for original belts and bangles, and collections such as this one gave them a great deal to play around with.

Beene also showed three-quarter coats over short skirts in interesting color combinations, such as dove gray and mauve, or orange and brown.

His collection covered just about every occasion. There was plenty of glitter, including sequined evening sweaters, elaborately beaded cardigans and gold lame blouses with black satin skirts. He also revived full-length evening coats, with a pretty one of striped silk lined with floral-print silk.

Herrera is a Venezuelan socialite who has climbed to the top in four years. Now definitely in the big leagues, she knows her audience well. Her main asset is that she makes women look good while retaining a strong signature. She used to be stiff and structured, but she has now loosened up.

She showed wide, square shoulders and clean, flattering lines with strong geometric proportions. Suits and dresses often came in two colors, black being combined with a stronger hue. Herrera had direct and aggressive color combinations, but her blacks and whites had a distinct Spanish glamour.

Her long coats were always shown over short dresses or pants

suits. The cognac-and-loden heringbone wool pantsuits under sable coats were the ultimate in a "throwaway" elegance. Black velvet insets framing the waist or hugging the rib cage had a flattering, slimming effect.

Herrera showed a lot of opulent black velvet, often combined with white or black satin. Her evening wear was spectacular, with strong sleeves, many outlined with different colors, and often with draped back décolletages.

One of America's leading talents, Norma Kamali is the designer who introduced the sleeping-bag coat, sweatshirt cover-ups and dramatic, daring swimsuits. She recently signed a contract with Warner Cosmetics (which already has such names as Ralph Lauren, Gloria Vanderbilt and Paloma Picasso) for a line of fragrances and cosmetics.

Believing that "to be serious all the time is not important in fashion," she is also well known for her wit, her experimentation with fabrics and the generally upbeat feeling of her clothes.

This season, she introduced two major looks: One, which bordered on fantasy land, was turn-of-the-century, languid Victoriana, while the other revived the hard, chic silhouette of the '40s. Panna velvet and amusing fake furs — zebra, ocelot, Persian lamb — lent her clothes a distinctly sensual look.

She shaped fake furs into voluminous, rounded and wrap-around coats, with big shawl collars and completed with muffs, gloves, feather-trimmed hats and tight, lace-up booties. "Feminine, feminine, feminine," an assistant of Kamali kept saying.

The same animal prints reappeared on dresses, with long skirts, snug waists and the strong Joan Crawford shoulders that Kamali has always loved. Long skirts, light around the hips and flared around the ankles, were worn with tightly belted fake-zebra jackets, with shawl collars and flared peplums.

The revival of the '40s resulted in scalpel-crisp suits, also decorated with fake-fur accessories. Several were made of black-and-white houndstooth, but the most striking was in red with fake-zebra collar and cuffs.

The evening included rich brocade coats reminiscent of Ballet Russes costumes and an updated version of cancan girls, done with a fun combination of zebra strapless top and swirling black velvet skirt, flounced around the hips.

The Anne Klein collection,



Herrera's geometric shapes (left); Kamali's fur trimmings.



Charles Gersh

which used to be designed by both Donna Karan and Louis dell'Olio, is now all dell'Olio since Karan went on to form her own company. The result is still the strong sportswear this house is famous for, with the accent this season on jodhpurs and riding boots, topped by brightly colored suede coats.

Saying he wanted to make Americana chic, dell'Olio did a salute to the Marlboro Man and the Navajo Indian. Accents such as Stetson hats, inlaid lizard details, lots of stitching and Western, heeled boots completed the look. Coats, an important segment of this collection, included unlined ones outlined in leather and long roomy neofur coats. The luxury edge of this collection came from such fabrics as cashmere, angora and alpaca.

The younger generation, including Marc Jacobs, Danny Noble and

Japanese Divorce Rate Falls

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan's divorce rate fell last year for the first time in 20 years, to 1.51 couples per 1,000 population compared with 1.52 in 1983, Kyodo News Services reported Sunday, quoting a preliminary government report.

Blending the Past and the Present In the Popular Music of Black Africa

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — Produced and recently released in this West African country, "Comédie Exotique" is a film about a film crew shooting a documentary on sacred masks. In it, a village chief blesses a mask by killing a chicken over it, after which the director shouts "Cut!" and asks for another take. "No," the chief says. "We cannot do that twice. It is not our custom."

The director explains that only one chicken will appear to be sacrificed in the finished film. The chief replies: "But we will have too much meat tomorrow." Paul Wassaba, who wrote the music for "Comédie Exotique," tells of this scene to illustrate the conflict between traditional and modern musical in Ivory Coast and in black Africa in general. "Composers like myself are trying to get two takes out of each chicken," he said, laughing.

"The minute we use an electric guitar," Jimmy Hyacinthe said, "we 'African' composers are no longer making African music." Hyacinthe produces albums for Ivorian singers and has played guitar with the American bluesman Johnny Copeland.

"African rhythms are very complex and if we try to present the real undistilled thing in Europe it would not be understood," he said. "So what I am trying to do is combine these rhythms with European melodic and harmonic and technological elements."

The international success of such African pop groups as Touré Kunda, Akintunde and Sonny Adé rests on a marriage of the music of the village and the city — and of Africa and Europe. Both Wassaba and Hyacinthe have lived in Paris, and both still record there often. There is only one serious studio in Abidjan, and it has only one eight-track mixer.

Although more modern studios have been built in Togo, Zaïre, Nigeria and Ghana, Hyacinthe said: "There are more amateurs than professional musicians in Africa. They often arrive late or unprepared for the session. This causes producers problems. And the latest technology is European. So we are obliged to make African music in Paris."

Wassaba said: "There is not enough work here for a significant number of musicians to make a living at it full time. Most of them have other jobs too. Whoever owns the equipment gets the job. This usually means I have to take an existing group like the TV house orchestra or Alpha Blondy's band. They have their own sound. So there won't be the original sound I'm looking for."

He pointed out that one should be careful not to

confuse Ivory Coast with Anglophonic countries such as Nigeria and Ghana.

"Modern popular music only arrived in this country five years ago, while there has been a rock tradition in Anglophonic Africa since the early days of the Beatles," he said. "Historically our country has been more interested in business than art, but since the economic crisis hit, the Ivory Coast is the only black African country that is still reasonably prosperous and so we have become a more interesting market for many artists. Films are being made here now, and the music is becoming more creative."

A coordinated regional musicology research project has been operating since 1981 under the auspices of the Ivorian Institute Nationale des Arts, directed by the ethnomusicologist Pierre Augier.

"Nine Francophone African countries cooperate, according to their human and material possibilities," Augier said. "We have produced a series of teaching cassettes, which deals with the history of world music, including Oriental music, jazz, European classical music — and African tradition, of course — so teachers can now expose their students to the music of the world. The Ivory Coast is so far the only one of the participating countries to be using this program."

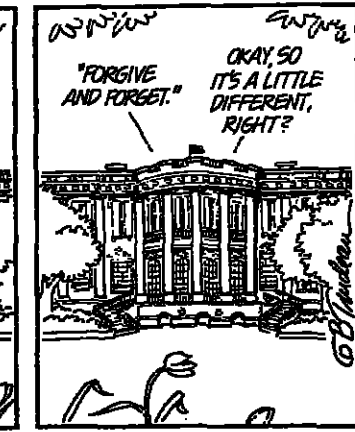
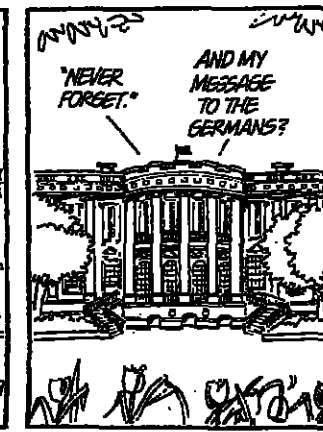
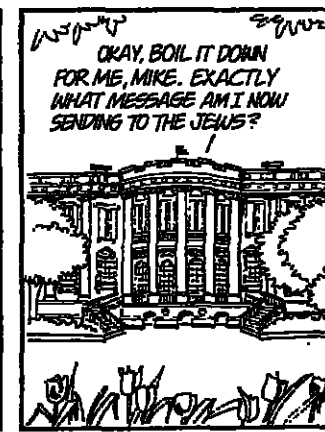
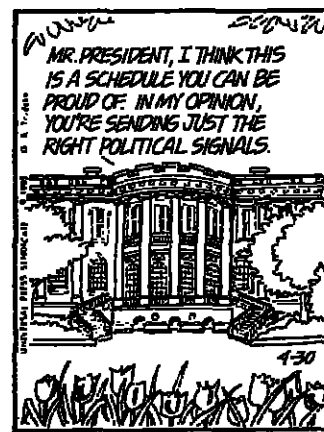
While a major aim of the project is to preserve and document African traditional music, this tradition is nevertheless becoming increasingly "museumized" as young villagers leave in search of work in the cities.

Paul Dagri, an Ivorian graduate student working with Augier, said, "The man in the street listens to reggae and funk. Regrettably, the young are not listening to the old music. African popular music is exported, goes to Europe and the States, is filtered through the media and market trends over there, and then returns here in altered form. So Africa has become just one more market for its own music."

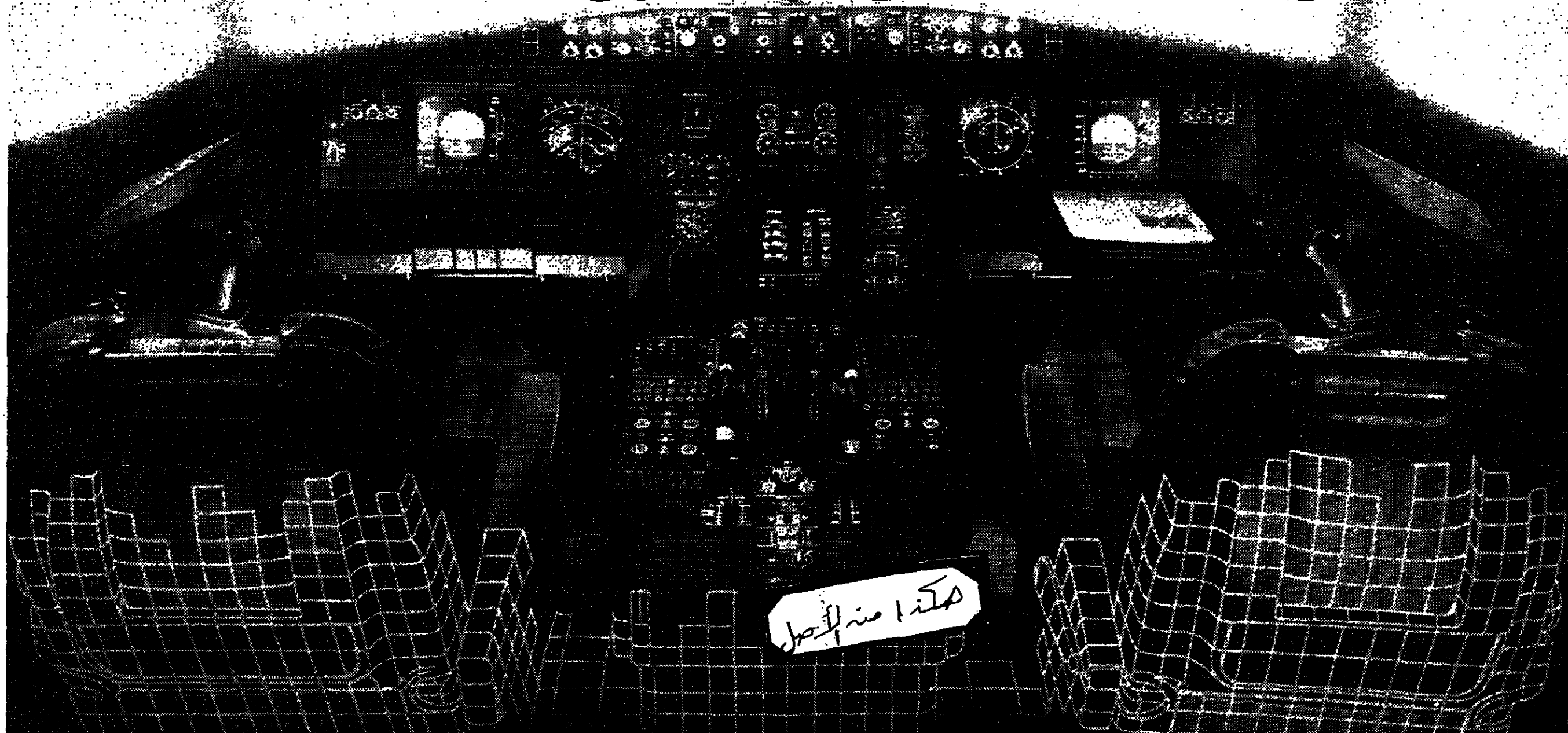
Dagri reflected the realities of the marketplace when he said: "I only listen to traditional African music for professional reasons. I do not listen to it on my own record player. It is not the music I am comfortable with. I listen to European classical music, jazz, the Chad Mitchell Trio. This music responds more closely to my own sensibilities."

"Everything depends on the presentation," Hyacinthe said. "African music is having an impact on the world because it is adapting to world music. When you order a steak, if it isn't presented well you won't eat it. It is not enough for the steak to be of good quality. It must be inviting on the plate. That is the case with African music. We are looking for common denominators to make our tradition palatable for the mass market."

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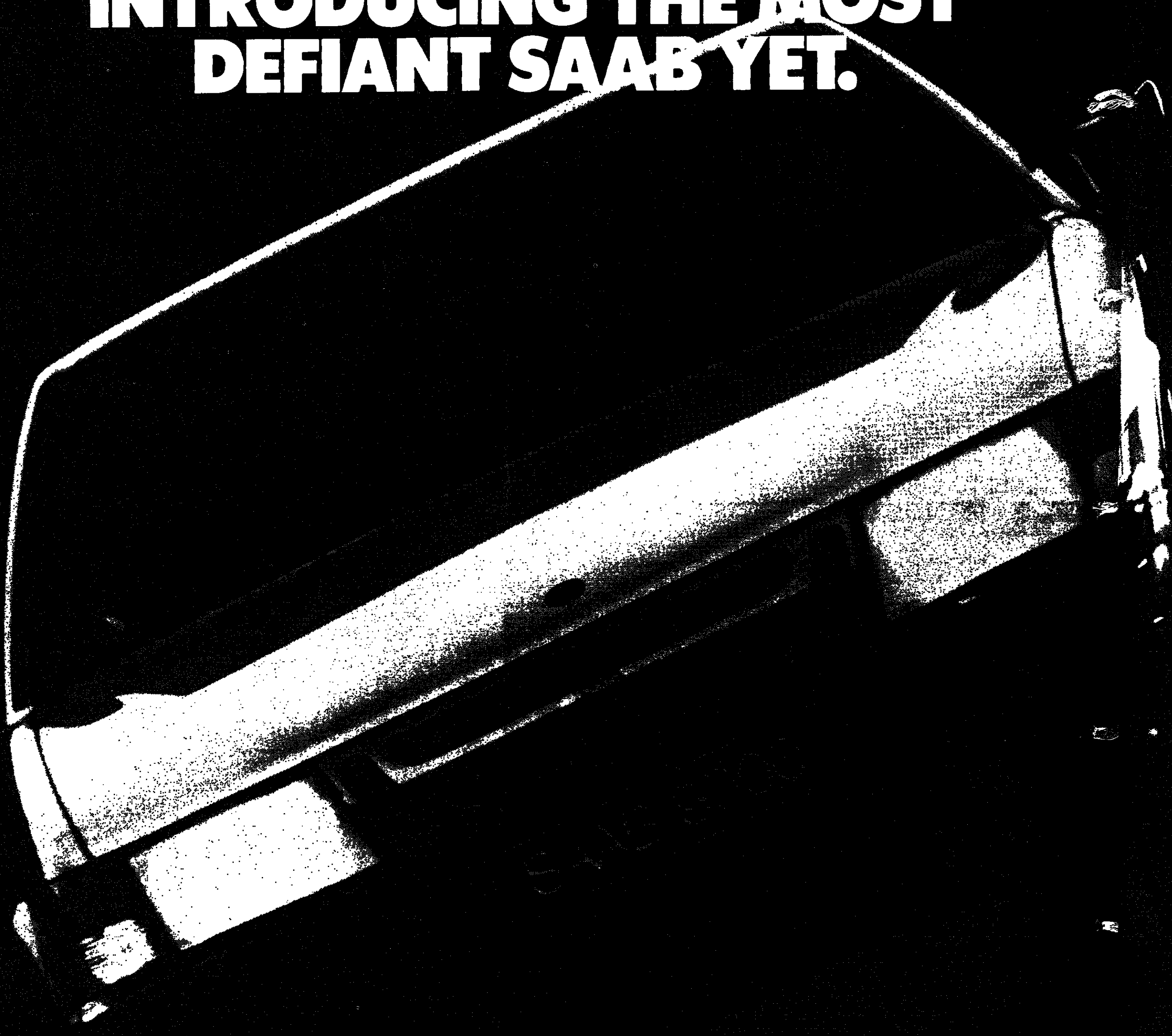
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General Electric	39,800	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	39,800	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Merck	39,800	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Amgen	39,800	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Amgen	39,800	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Amgen	39,800	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Amgen	39,800	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Amgen	39,800	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86

NYSE Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Indus.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86

NYSE Diaries				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Indus.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86

AMEX Diaries				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Indus.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86

NASDAQ Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Indus.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86

AMEX Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close
IBM	47,152	214	213	213 1/4
AT&T	40,702	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General Electric	39,800	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	39,800	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Merck	39,800	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Amgen	39,800	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Amgen	39,800	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Amgen	39,800	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Amgen	39,800	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Amgen	39,800	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86

NYSE Diaries				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Indus.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Indus.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86

AMEX Diaries				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Indus.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86

Standard & Poor's Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Indus.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86

AMEX Sales				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Indus.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86

AMEX Stock Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Indus.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86
Comp.	1272.86	1277.54	1272.86	1272.86

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Rate Worries Said to Hurt NYSE

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were heading lower late Monday, and some analysts attributed the decline to investors' worry about interest rates.

Auto stocks weakened and oil issues provided most of the action.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 10.60 to 1,264.57 an hour before the close.

Although prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

Declines led advances by a 2-1 ratio. Volume amounted to about 71.1 million, compared with 74.9 million in the like period Friday.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

The market continued to retreat because "there simply wasn't enough conviction to get this thing going," said Charles Comer, of Oppenheimer & Co.

"A lot of investors are stepping aside for a while," he said.

Mr. Comer said the market may continue to be sloppy until investors have a better handle on interest rates.

Leadership from such companies as Eastman Kodak, IBM, General Electric and General Motors was poor, he said. "They're not putting on a very good show here," Mr. Comer said.

"For the moment, there's not a lot of entice investors into the market. And for those who

want to get out, there's plenty of excuses," he said.

The market's losses Monday were not untoward, based on Friday's weak performance, said Joseph Broder, of Stuart, Coleman.

"The April market made fools of us," he said, with many analysts expecting the market to break 1,300.

"I believe we'll get going toward mid-May," he said.

The overall outlook is favorable, and sooner or later, investors will translate positive economic factors into higher prices, Mr. Broder said.

Oil issues were higher, dominating the activity on the hopes they may introduce restructuring packages benefitting shareholders.</

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

IBM Sees Solid Growth
Despite Initial Problems

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — International Business Machines Corp. expects solid growth in 1985 despite a difficult first half and weakness in certain segments of the computer business, John F. Akers, IBM's new chief executive, said Monday.

"Despite what appears to be a pause in our industry, we expect our shipments to be strong in 1985, particularly in the second half of the year," Mr. Akers told about 2,000 IBM's shareholders.

As earlier reported, the computer giant's profit fell in the first quarter by 18 percent, its first decline since the fourth quarter of 1981.

Over the 12 quarters ended Dec. 31, IBM had shown average year-over earnings growth of 23 percent, capped by an exceptionally strong 1984.

The first-quarter results, however, "are not up to your expectations, nor ours," Mr. Akers told the stockholders.

IBM blamed the decline on the strong dollar, which narrowed overseas earnings, and the Feb. 12 introduction of its new generation of large-scale computers, the 3090 series.

IBM said many customers paused to evaluate the 3090, nicknamed "Sierra," which prompted a temporary pullback in orders.

Now, "worldwide new order activity is encouraging, and I'm confident that we will enjoy solid growth in revenue and earnings for the year as a whole," Mr. Akers said.

However, Mr. Akers reiterated

his earlier prediction that "it's going to be difficult to show any growth during the first half of 1985, and I don't see anything on the horizon that suggests we ought to change that forecast."

He said the dollar remains a negative force in the current quarter in terms of trying to secure sizable year-to-year earnings improvement.

Mr. Akers declined to forecast the dollar's specific impact for the rest of the year, but said, "I would like to see it erode modestly, and I think the consensus forecast suggests that's going to happen."

In addition, the slowing of the U.S. economy is apparently prompting many companies to re-evaluate their capital spending plans. This is being felt largely in industrywide sales of mid-sized computers.

Minicomputer makers such as Data General Corp., Digital Equipment Corp. and Wang Laboratories Inc. all have cited the sluggish economy for weaker U.S. sales.

"Some of our (minicomputer) competitors are experiencing a slowdown," Mr. Akers said, but added, "I don't think we're going anywhere near the degree (of softness) they have."

Yet he cautioned that "if the economy turns south" later this year, "it's going to affect everybody's business, including ours and including the mid-range (sector)."

Still, IBM currently is expecting a significant pickup in the last half of the year.

Xerox Earnings Declined 10%
In First Quarter

The Associated Press

STAMFORD, Connecticut — Xerox Corp. reported a 10-percent decline in first-quarter profit on Monday. It said the setback resulted from the strength of the dollar and a drop in earnings from its insurance subsidiary.

In the three months ended March 31, Xerox net income was \$114 million, or \$1.06 a share, compared with \$126 million, or \$1.20 a share, a year earlier. Revenue increased slightly to \$2.02 billion, from \$2.01 billion.

Xerox said first-quarter income from reprographics and information systems operations declined 7 percent to \$91 million, from \$98 million a year ago, largely because of the impact of the strong dollar abroad.

First-quarter income from the company's financial services organization, including the Cram & Forster insurance unit, Xerox Credit Corp. and Van Kampen Merritt, dropped 20 percent to \$34 million in the first quarter, from \$43 million a year ago.

The company said its insurance results had been hurt by price competition and a \$12-million surety loss from a construction company's inability to complete a large construction project.

Judge Rejects Zellerbach Bid
To Bar Goldsmith Purchases

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO — A Nevada judge has cleared the way for Sir James Goldsmith to acquire more stock in Crown Zellerbach Corp., his lawyer says, although Sir James backed off last week from his unfriendly takeover attempt.

Sir James's attorney, Jonathan Lerner, said in a telephone interview Sunday that Judge Bruce Thompson of U.S. District Court in Reno denied Crown Zellerbach's application for a restraining order to prevent Sir James from buying more stock.

The ruling was handed down on Friday. Earlier that day, Sir James withdrew a tender offer from his CZC Acquisition Corp. for the paper and forest-products group, which is based in San Francisco.

He cited a Crown Zellerbach reorganization and confusion over a competing offer of \$50 a share from Mead Corp. The Mead board rejected the offer after the Crown Zellerbach board had approved it.

However, Reuters on Monday quoted a source close to Sir James as saying in New York that Sir James could still accumulate Crown Zellerbach stock in negotiated transactions or in the open market.

Sir James, who controls 9.4 percent of Crown Zellerbach's common stock, had sought 78.4 percent of the stock at \$42.50 a share. He withdrew the offer a day after Crown Zellerbach announced its reorganization, an apparent attempt to stop Sir James from taking control.

The Crown Zellerbach chairman, William T. Creson, said in a telephone interview from the company headquarters in San Francisco that he expects the restructuring to be completed by early July.

Mr. Creson said the plan would be filed for Securities and Exchange Commission approval.

The board would continue to review outside bids, he said, adding that the board believes the company to be worth about \$60 per share. Crown Zellerbach closed Friday at \$41, down \$2.625, on the New York Stock Exchange.

"This is not something we just dreamed up last week in a knee-jerk response to the Goldsmith tender offer."

(AP, Reuters)

2 Insurance Firms
In U.K. Hold Talks

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — C. E. Heath PLC and Hogg Robinson Group PLC said Monday that they were holding talks that could lead to a merger of the two insurance brokers.

Based on current share prices, the combined company would have a stock market value of about £280 million (\$344 million). It would be Britain's third-largest insurance brokerage, behind Sedgwick Group PLC and Willis Faber PLC.

Heath had pretax profit of £13.7 million in the six months ended last Sept. 30. For the same period, Hogg reported pretax profit of £4.5 million.

AEGON
Insurance Group

AEGON nv registered offices at The Hague, The Netherlands

Shareholders are invited to attend the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to be held in the room "Residentieaal" of the Promenade Hotel, 1 Van Stolkweg, The Hague, The Netherlands, on Wednesday, 22nd May 1985 at 2.30 p.m.

Agenda

1. Opening of the Meeting.
2. Minutes of the Meeting of 25th May 1984.
3. Report of the Executive Board on the 1984 financial year.
4. Reading and approval of the annual accounts for the 1984 financial year agreed by the Supervisory Board.
5. Information on the results for the first three months 1985.
6. Retirement and appointment of members of the Supervisory Board. The statutory details concerning the members of the Supervisory Board to be reappointed are open for inspection at the Company's offices in The Hague, Amsterdam and London.
7. Vacancies on the Supervisory Board in 1986.
8. Appointment of Auditors.
9. Alteration of the Articles of Association.
10. a. Appointment of the Company's Administrative Organ empowered to issue shares and to depart from the preferential right of shareholders.

- b. Authorization of the Company to acquire shares in its own capital or BDRs for a consideration.
11. Information from the Executive Board.
12. Matters arising
13. Any other business and termination of the proceedings.

Holders of ordinary shares to bearer of the Company are admitted to the meeting on production of a certificate proving that their shares have been filed at the office of a member of the "Vereniging voor de Effectenhandel" in The Netherlands, in the United Kingdom at the "Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V." or the "Algemene Bank Nederland N.V." in London and in Switzerland at the "Schweizerische Bankverein" "Schweizerische Kreditanstalt" or "Schweizerische Bankgesellschaft" in Zurich Basle and Geneva. The filing must have taken place on 15th May 1985 at the latest.

Copies of the agenda with explanation and the documents to be considered at this meeting are available to shareholders free of charge at the Company's offices in The Hague, Amsterdam and London and in Switzerland at the "Schweizerische Bankverein" in Zurich.

The Hague, 30th April 1985.

1 Churchillplein The Executive Board

AEGON Insurance Group - International growth from Dutch roots

COMPANY NOTES

Allegheny Beverage Corp. of Cheverly, Maryland, said it signed an agreement to sell Allegheny Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., its beverage subsidiary, to PepsiCo Inc. for \$160 million in cash.

British Airways PLC said the trust suit that it and 11 other defendants have filed against Laker Airways PLC was continuing but that there would be no comment on a published report that a settlement was imminent.

Bristow Rotorcraft Ltd., a new company, said it would offer one Bristow ordinary share for each Westland PLC ordinary share in an offer that values Westland at \$88.93 million (\$106.7 million).

Chrysler Corp. said a campaign against rising employee medical costs, which encouraged workers to use outpatient facilities and to get second opinions before they entered hospitals, had saved the company \$58 million in 1984.

Hilton Hotels Corp. said it has agreed to sell its hotel and casino complex in Atlantic City, New Jersey, to Donald Trump, a New York realtor, for more than \$300 million.

Smiths Industries PLC and Glaxo Holdings PLC said they had agreed in principle for Smiths to buy Glaxo's surgical products and hospital equipment business, Eschmann Brothers & Walsh, and its related surgical companies in France, Germany, Spain, Singapore and Australia.

Sun Hung Kai Properties Ltd. is planning to issue 250 million Hong Kong dollars (\$32 million) in commercial paper to be lead-managed

by Hang Seng Finance Ltd., banking sources said.

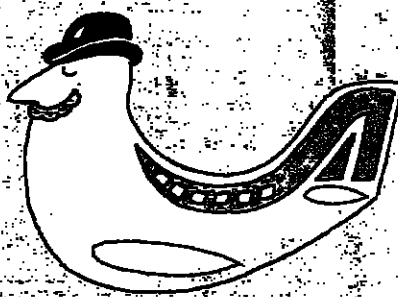
Swire Properties Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Swire Pacific Ltd., said it has sold Sutherland House in the central business district of Hong Kong for 210 million Hong Kong dollars (\$27 million).

Triangle Industries Inc. said it had received about 9.2 million shares, or about 90 percent, of National Can Corp. in response to its \$42-per-share tender offer and that the offer had been extended until May 1.

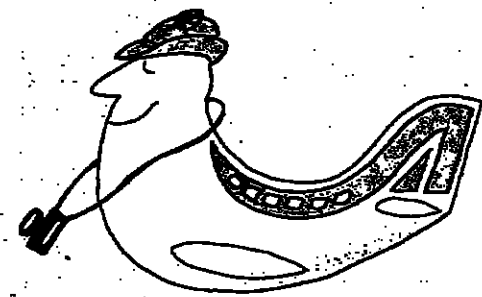
Wah Kwong Shipping & Investment Co. (Hong Kong) Ltd., reporting a 1984 profit of 125 million Hong Kong dollars (\$16 million), down from 151 million the previous year, said it sees no significant recovery in the world shipping market for at least two years because of a surplus of ships.

Xerox Corp. of San Jose, California, said it reached an agreement with International Business Machines Corp. extending its contract to supply disk controllers to IBM's Entry Systems Division in Boca Raton, Florida.

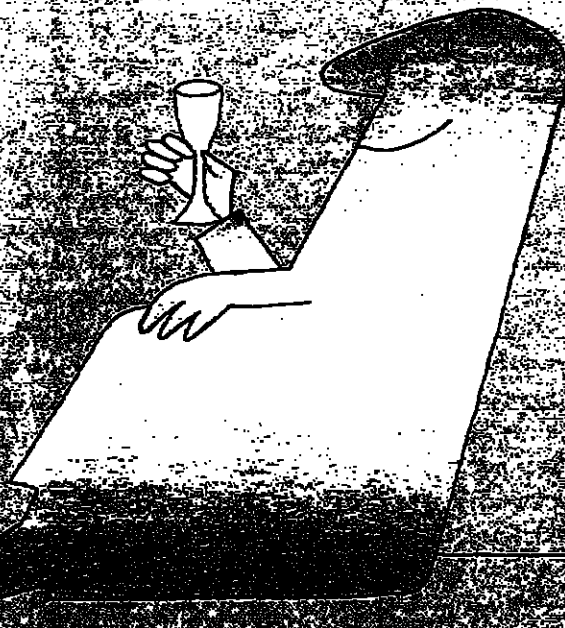
FOREIGN & COLONIAL
RESERVE ASSET FUND
PRICES AT 24.485
A. U.S. DOLLAR CASH \$10.38
B. MULTICURRENCY CASH \$10.11
C. DOLLAR BONDS \$10.91
D. MULTICURRENCY BONDS \$10.47
E. STERLING ASSET \$10.67
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

[illegible]

April 29

Dollar

Coupon Next

Bid Ask

Issuer/Mat.

Coupon Next

Bid Ask

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon Next	Bid Ask	Issuer/Mat.	Coupon Next	Bid Ask	Issuer/Mat.	Coupon Next	Bid Ask
Allied Irish 95	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Be De L'Unk Eur 97	94	28.4 100.00/100.15	Isorec Eichenhorst 94	94	8.10 100.00/100.05
Allied Irish 96	94	10.4 100.00/100.10	Beca 96/97	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 95	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Allied Irish 97	94	10.4 100.00/100.10	Beca 97/98	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 96	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Allied Irish 98	94	10.4 100.00/100.10	Beca 98/99	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 97	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Allied Irish 99	94	10.4 100.00/100.10	Beca 99/00	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 98	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Arab Bank 1994	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 00/01	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 99	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 94	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 01/02	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 00	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 95	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 02/03	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 01	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 96	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 03/04	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 02	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 97	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 04/05	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 03	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 98	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 05/06	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 04	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 99	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 06/07	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 05	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 00	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 07/08	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 06	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 01	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 08/09	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 07	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 02	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 09/10	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 08	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 03	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 10/11	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 09	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 04	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 11/12	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 10	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 05	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 12/13	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 11	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 06	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 13/14	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 12	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 07	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 14/15	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 13	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 08	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 15/16	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 14	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 09	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 16/17	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 15	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 10	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 17/18	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 16	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 11	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 18/19	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 17	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 12	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 19/20	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 18	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 13	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 20/21	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 19	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 14	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 21/22	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 20	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 15	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 22/23	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 21	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 16	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 23/24	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 22	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 17	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 24/25	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 23	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 18	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 25/26	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 24	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 19	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 26/27	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 25	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 20	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 27/28	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 26	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 21	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 28/29	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 27	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 22	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 29/30	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 28	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 23	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 30/31	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 29	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 24	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 31/32	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 30	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 25	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 32/33	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 31	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 26	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 33/34	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 32	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 27	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 34/35	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 33	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 28	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 35/36	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 34	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 29	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 36/37	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 35	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 30	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 37/38	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 36	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 31	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 38/39	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 37	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 32	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 39/40	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 38	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 33	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 40/41	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 39	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 34	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 41/42	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 40	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 35	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 42/43	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 41	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 36	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 43/44	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 42	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 37	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 44/45	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 43	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 38	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 45/46	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 44	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 39	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 46/47	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 45	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 40	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 47/48	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 46	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 41	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 48/49	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 47	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 42	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 49/50	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 48	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 43	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 50/51	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 49	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 44	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 51/52	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 50	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 45	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 52/53	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 51	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 46	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 53/54	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 52	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 47	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 54/55	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 53	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 48	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 55/56	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 54	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 49	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 56/57	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 55	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 50	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 57/58	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 56	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 51	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 58/59	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 57	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 52	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 59/60	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 58	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 53	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 60/61	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 59	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 54	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 61/62	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 60	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 55	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 62/63	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 61	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 56	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 63/64	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 62	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 57	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 64/65	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 63	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 58	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 65/66	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 64	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 59	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 66/67	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 65	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 60	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 67/68	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 66	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 61	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 68/69	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 67	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 62	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 69/70	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 68	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 63	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 70/71	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 69	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 64	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 71/72	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 70	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 65	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 72/73	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 71	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 66	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 73/74	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 72	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 67	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 74/75	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 73	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 68	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 75/76	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 74	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 69	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 76/77	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 75	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 70	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 77/78	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 76	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 71	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 78/79	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 77	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 72	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 79/80	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 78	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 73	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 80/81	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 79	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 74	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 81/82	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 80	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 75	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 82/83	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 81	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 76	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 83/84	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 82	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 77	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 84/85	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 83	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 78	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 85/86	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 84	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 79	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 86/87	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 85	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 80	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 87/88	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 86	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 81	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 88/89	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 87	94	11.0 100.27/100.32
Banco de America 82	94	10.4 99.92 100.02	Beca 89/90	94	15.0 99.97/100.03	Lloyds 88		



Bank Growth Seen Slowing

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IMF Predicts Slowdown for Economies

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After the world economy's best showing last year since 1976 — a 5 percent rate of growth — a slowdown to no better than a still-acceptable 3 percent rate is likely this year and next, the International Monetary Fund said Monday.

It also gave an optimistic appraisal of Third World problems, citing a narrowing in the combined current account trade deficits of developing countries from \$113 billion as recently as 1981 to only \$38 billion last year. The current account is a broad figure that measures trade in merchandise and nonmerchandise items, such as services.

Nonetheless, the IMF warned that if the larger countries follow "worse policies" than they now promise, the agency's modestly hopeful scenario could deteriorate into "a significant recession."

Thus, a worst-case scenario could drop the global annual growth rate to 2 percent in 1985-86 while an anticipated 5 percent annual slide in the exchange rate of the dollar could accelerate into a depreciation of close to 20 percent in 1987. In such circumstances, there would be a sharp decline in U.S. economic activity, accompanied by higher interest rates.

The consequences of this gloomier perspective would be felt seriously in the Third World, where economic growth could be cut from a projected 4 percent rate in 1985 to no more than 1.5 percent.

The IMF report calls on the United States and other nations with large deficits to cut them sharply.

W. Europe Is Said To 'Learn Lesson'

By Steven J. Dryden
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Greater political and economic realism has produced a significant improvement in the investment climate in many Western European countries, according to participants in an international investment conference here.

Several participants said governments had "learned a lesson" in the past decade about the negative effects of automatic wage increases, heavy state spending and excessive interference in private business. The lessons were expected to have a long-lasting effect on government policies as Europe attempts to stem its relative (to the United States and Japan) economic decline, the participants said.

"My feeling is that people have come to understand that the policies we pursued in the 1960s and 1970 would lead to a disaster," said Andreis van Agt, who was Dutch prime minister from 1977 to 1982. He said he did not expect even the opposition Labor Party, if it won control of the government in 1986, to sweep away the present policy of wage restraint, reductions in social-welfare benefits and reduced state spending.

The Dutch awareness of the need for economic reform is "so deep-rooted I cannot see a return to the stupidities of a decade ago," he said.

Kristen Levenhaupt, a manager with Wyatt Co. AB in Stockholm, said almost all the political parties in Sweden "understand the need to keep profits for companies at a high level, and to keep down government spending."

His remarks came last week at a conference on investment and in-

centives sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and Plant Location International NV, a consulting firm. It included representatives from 16 Western European nations and executives from American and European businesses.

Wilfried Martens, the Belgian prime minister, pointed to his parliament's approval in January of measures making it easier for companies to hire and fire workers, as well as a partial move away from indexing wages to inflation, as key parts of Belgium's "strategy for recovery."

While the changes in state policies were most strongly noted by speakers from northern European countries with center-right governments, representatives from Socialist countries said they had seen cherished beliefs abandoned or modified by their governments. They also cited more moderate union attitudes, because of recent economic difficulties.

Paul Horne, a vice president of Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. in its Paris office, said that the Socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand of France had shown flexibility in its decisions to impose an austerity program and to make the country more open to foreign investment.

During the past two years, Mr. Horne said, the French Ministry of Industry has become more receptive to American takeovers of French companies, provided that they do not result in the domination of key economic sectors.

In Portugal, according to Jose Viana Baptista, head of the Foreign Investment Institute in Lisbon, the heady atmosphere of upheaval that followed a 1974 revolution is gone



Andreis van Agt

for good. "The workers have become much more conscious of the economic implications before they strike," he said.

The average wage in Portugal, \$1.63 an hour, is the lowest in Western Europe. Mr. Viana Baptista said, giving the country an advantage in attracting foreign companies. The wage structure will change after Portugal joins the European Community in 1986, however, and should be seen only as a "transient asset," he said.

The Spanish government expects parliament to approve in September a major relaxation of the procedures that foreign companies must follow to invest in Spain, according to Leon Benbas, an assistant director of the Ministry of Economics.

West German representatives stressed their government is placing increasing emphasis on protection of the environment, but that state grants and low-interest loans are available to help companies with the costs of meeting environmental standards. Government subsidies are also available for companies making environmental products such as air filters.

Offshore Tax-Shelter Records Seized

New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — In February, federal authorities, armed with subpoenas, gained custody of two tons of documents that were being stored behind the Apple Hamper, a grocery store in Torolito, one of British Virgin Islands.

In doing so, the Justice Department seized the offshore business records of a tax-shelter promoter for the first time.

While agents of the Justice Department and the Internal Revenue Service continue to inspect the documents, the Justice Department has announced that it expects the records to have an impact on 5,000 Tax Court and District Court cases involving more than \$100 million in taxes.

Based on evidence found in the documents, a grand jury in San Francisco has indicted Harry Mar-

golis, a Los Gatos, California, attorney.

On April 11, Mr. Margolis was charged with 10 counts of fraud, perjury and obstruction of justice for his involvement in what the government charges was the creation on paper of \$135 million in false loans to four partnerships designed to fabricate \$4.5 million in interest-tax deductions for Mr. Margolis's clients.

The indictment charges that Mr. Margolis advised and assisted in the preparation of the tax returns of the partnerships, known as MCDM Partnership One, Two, Three and Four, for the 1978 tax year, with the knowledge that interest deductions claimed on the returns were false.

It also charges that Mr. Margolis made false statements under oath in depositions taken in civil tax suits involving partnerships created

by his office, and obstructed justice by failing to comply with a subpoena for records of offshore companies.

On Thursday, Mr. Margolis pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

Also named in the indictment was Evered Van Walsum, a business associate of Mr. Margolis. This is not the first time that the government has decided to tangle with Mr. Margolis over the issue of offshore tax havens. In 1975 he was indicted on charges of preparing false tax returns and conspiracy to defraud the United States of \$1.4 million of income taxes.

In that case, the government said Mr. Margolis and another attorney had created fictitious tax deductions for wealthy clients through the use of sham companies in the Bahamas and the Netherlands Antilles.

Court to Rule On 'Non-Banks'

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court Monday agreed to decide whether the Federal Reserve Board may regulate limited-service banks.

The court said it would review a decision blocking the board from limiting growth of the new institutions, called "non-bank banks." A decision is not expected until next year.

The new institutions, which provide several banking services but do not offer conventional checking accounts or commercial loans, are increasing in number as brokerage companies such as Merrill Lynch & Co. and corporations such as J.C. Penney Co. enter the field.

Junk Bonds: A New Weapon for Corporate Raiders

(Continued from Page 9)

holders, hostile takeovers financed by junk bonds are often structured so that many original investors in a target company can be worse off than before.

The issues are called junk because in most cases, most of all, of the debt may not qualify for a blue-chip rating because of the heavy debt load that the acquired company will carry. Only securities rated Baa and higher by Moody's Investors Service, for instance, are considered "investment grade," meaning that they are presumably safe for even the most conservative investors.

But the name junk bonds, which Wall Street firms prefer to call "high-yield securities," belies their power. Mr. Steinberg used them in his thrust at Walt Disney Productions last June, so alarming the company that it paid a premium to buy out his shares.

In February, Mr. Icahn used them, too, forcing Phillips Petroleum Co. to yield to a recapitalization plan, which brought him a hefty profit. Two large friendly takeovers now pending, Triangle

Industries' purchase of National Can Corp. and Coastal Corp.'s acquisition of American Natural Resources Co., were initiated on a hostile basis through the power of junk-bond financing.

And investment bankers from Drexel, Burnham, Lambert Inc., have been lining up junk-bond commitments worth \$2.4 billion so that a T. Boone Pickens Jr. investment group can pay cash to shareholders for a controlling interest in Unocal Corp., the 12th-largest U.S. oil company. Last week, Mr. Pickens offered to let Unocal try to buy back the 13.6 percent of the stock his group now controls, but reaffirmed his determination to acquire the 36.9 percent of the stock that would give him control of Unocal.

In the latest bid takeover attempt, on April 18, Mr. Turner offered \$3 billion for CBS Inc. His bid was funded entirely by junk bonds.

Although the offer has been given little chance of success, some Wall Street experts say it is financially viable and should force CBS to take steps to increase the price of its stock.

Hostile takeovers financed by junk bonds are the brainchild of Drexel Burnham. By giving seemingly puny raiders a muscular look, "Drexel has become more potent than the commercial banks," said Irwin L. Jacobs, a Minneapolis corporate raider. He said he would "have no hesitation" about tapping the firm's junk-bond sources if he decided to pursue a bigger target than his war chest would allow.

"The pendulum is shifting and Drexel is now giving the opportunity to a new group of people," Mr. Jacobs said.

Although business has begun to stiffen its resistance to the raiders, the use of junk bonds to wage a hostile takeover may well be just beginning.

Wall Street executives and a growing number of concerned congressmen say that many more raiders will be tempted to go on the prowl. And the big money at stake for putting the agreements together is likely to make investment bankers willing to help finance aggressive takeovers from small companies, even if they must incur the wrath of their major corporate clients by doing so.

Drexel Burnham has been tapping its investor base for a number of friendly leveraged buyouts of corporations or their subsidiaries since late 1983. Farley Industries,

for instance, will rely on Drexel to help raise the money for its planned \$1-billion buyout of Northwest Industries Inc.

But junk bonds became an instrument of takeover warfare during Gulf Oil Corp. in early 1984. In effect, junk bonds gave Mr. Pickens the muscle to be taken seriously by Gulf management, which then scurried into the arms of Chevron Corp. for the largest acquisition in history.

Since then, Drexel has been the financial engineer for six more junk-bond takeover attempts. It is involved in several other takeover attempts, including the move against Hilton Hotels Corp. by Golden Nugget Inc., a Drexel client; Lorimar Productions' \$1.02-billion offer for Multimedia Inc.; and Mr. Icahn's bid for control of Unocal Corp. Drexel is expected to help in at least some of these deals.

"If managements would sit down and talk, there would be no need to take this route," said G. Chris Anderson, a managing director of Drexel. "The trouble is that entrenched executives stonewall you. And unless you are a company like Chevron they refuse to take you seriously."

Corporate chiefs, of course, do not quite see it that way. They say that the long-term interests of shareholders would best be served by following through on a well-thought-out corporate game plan, and not by yielding to takeover overtures for a quick stock gain.

In any event, Mr. Anderson said, when a client puts together a takeover bid, he often has no choice but to line up junk-bond financing and take a bid directly to shareholders via a public tender offer for their shares, rather than go through hostile management. "All we are doing is giving the right to someone who is aggressive to put some money where his mouth is," he argued.

Junk-bond financing commitments give a raider credibility in the early stages of a takeover attempt, when bank financing normally is not available — particularly by a small company pursuing a larger prey.

Big companies have no trouble finding bank financing for acquisitions, especially when they are friendly from the start, Mr. Anderson said.

son pointed out. And unfriendly ones among the giants do not occur often because "it's a very clubby thing." They don't pick on each other," he says.

But for smaller companies, the junk bond has become a big part of a takeover strategy, friendly or otherwise. Triangle Industries, for instance, had net income of a little more than \$3 million last year, but sales of \$291 million. Yet early this year, the \$1.9-million National Can Co. agreed to yield to a sweetened offer from Triangle's boss, Nelson Peltz.

Triangle will finance nearly all of the \$430-million cash offer to National Can shareholders by calling upon the money committed by 36 junk-bond investors. If the shareholders turn down the offer or if National Can had thrown a roadblock in its way before it turned agreeable, then the timing on the commitments would have expired and the would-be investors would not have put up any money.

So far, Triangle's has been the only successful takeover that has relied on junk bonds to finance virtually the whole package, although Mr. Turner is trying to follow suit in his bid for CBS. In takeovers, the term junk bond is used loosely to encompass debt obligations as well as preferred stock, both of which are offered to raise necessary financing.

Sometimes banks agree to come in for most, or all, of the remaining outstanding shares after junk-bond financing has helped a raider gain voting control of a company. The successful raider might then offer the remaining shareholders a mix of debt and preferred stock securities. Mr. Icahn did that in his move on Phillips and Mr. Pickens plans to do it if his offer for control of Unocal is successful.

Hong Kong to Replace Commodities Exchange

Reuters

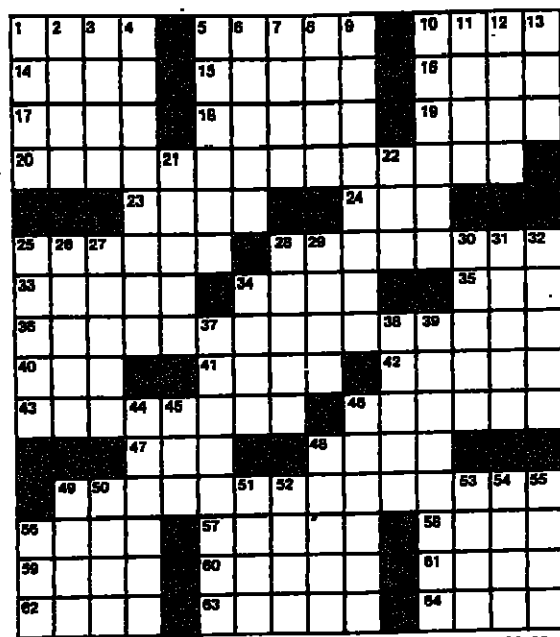
HONG KONG — The Hong Kong Futures Exchange Ltd. will be inaugurated on May 7, replacing the Hong Kong Commodity Exchange Ltd., the commodity exchange said Monday.

The new exchange will ultimately diversify beyond into financial instruments.

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

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Ascomera				1st Quarter, 1985				4th Quarter, 1984			
Revenue	1984	1984	1984	Revenue	1985	1984	1984	Revenue	1985	1984	1984
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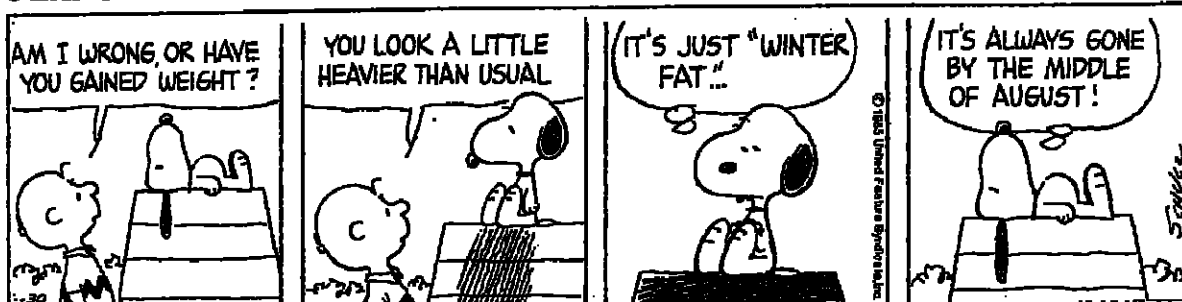
1 Speech part.
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10 A Romanov.
14 Fencing foil's kin.
15 Forcefully.
16 "Arrivederci."
17 "The Mauve Decade" author.
18 House style.
19 Get—the ground floor.
20 Up for auction.
23 Units of conductance.
24 By birth.
25 Story line.
26 Fallen socially.
33 Trojan War epic.
34 Leeds's river.
35 Ark passenger.
36 Successor to Trygve Lie.
40 Before, poetically.
41 Is unwell.
42 Chutzpah.
43 "Noises Off" prop.
46 Sea Islands product.
47 Service br.
48 Thick fog.

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13 Had charge of.
21 Valerie Harper role.
22 Allen or Brooks.
25 Staff officers.
26 Frau Schumann.
27 "The Lady or the Lioness."
28 Watch faces.
29 Acts humanly.
30 Lacking funds.
31 Artillery salute.
32 W. German seaport.
34 René's date.
37 Affected.
38 Russian whip.
39 Modern airfield.
40 Unloaded doctrine.
46 Farmer.
48 Show contempt.
49 Food fish.
50 Surrounded by.
51 Scold.
52 Longing.
53 Undiluted.
54 Stare open-mouthed.
55 Chopped cabbage.
56 "High" M. Anderson play.

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PEANUTS



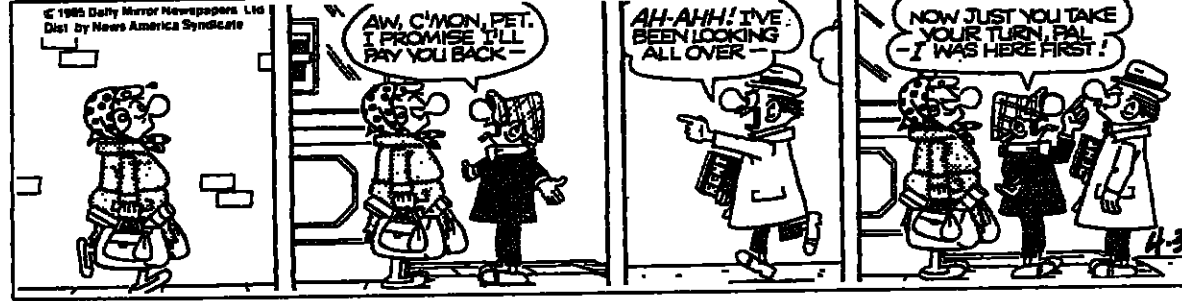
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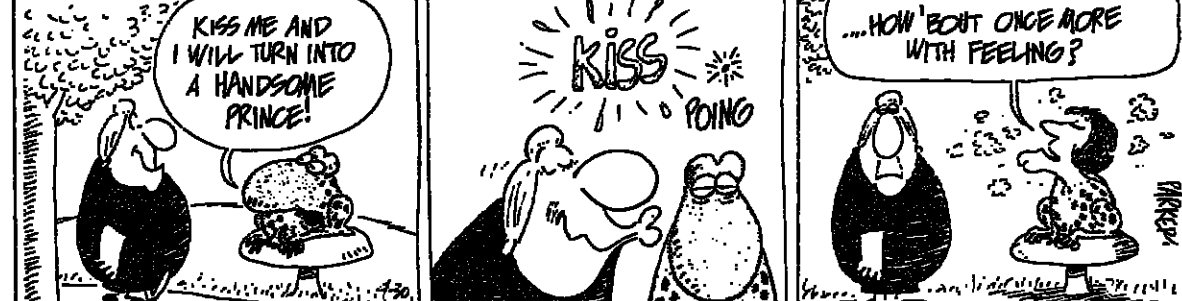
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World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse April 29

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

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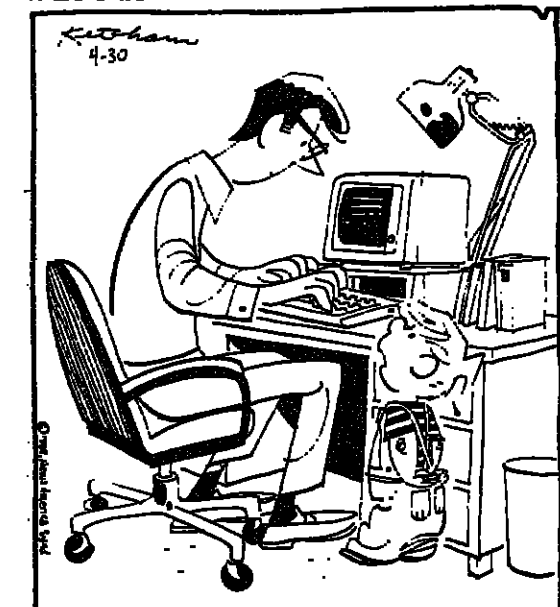
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DENNIS THE MENACE



"How come that thing knows so much about me when it wasn't even made when I was born?"

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BOOKS

HOME TRUTHS

Sixteen Stories

By Mavis Gallant. 330 pp. \$17.95.
Random House, 200 E. 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

By Michiko Kakutani

THOUGH the title of this new collection of Mavis Gallant stories is "Home Truths," the idea of home, of a place of belonging, remains elusive for all the author's characters. They are all spiritual orphans — parentless children, refugees, expatriates, or simply displaced individuals who have shaken off their pasts in search of some vague idea of "freedom" or "liberation" or "escape."

Torn between their yearning to be safe and their need to be free, they hover, precariously, on the periphery of the known: They leave home, they pretend they don't have parents, they arrange carefully circumscribed affairs with strangers found in hotels and foreign lands, they clutch at symbols of tradition (the choice of sandwiches at tea) that might give them a clue as to who they're supposed to be.

The 16 stories have been arranged in three categories: portraits of Canadians at home (who long to leave behind their suffocating provincialism); portraits of Canadians abroad (who think they can find a new identity among foreigners who speak and think differently from themselves); and a series of interlinked tales about Linnet Muir, a young aspiring poet who suffers from a sense of emotional estrangement.

Linnet works for a time as a reporter, and

Solution to Previous Puzzle

LEHRS ZOO QUAFF
AVIAN OUR UTILE
PENNYANTE ATLAS
INDO MIA RESTS
STUNNING CTR
INGENUE JAM
BLANC SOBRIETY
REBUBLES WEBSTER
ONGREDIT ATSEA
WAS LACONIC
MOM PORKPIES
SALAD SRA ARAT
OXEYE DIMESTORE
LIMBO IDA RENTE
ESSEN GEL ORSON
4/30/85

the journalistic skills of observation and detachment that she cultivates are shared by many of the characters in "Home Truths." For them, anything disturbing can be shrugged off as temporary — there is, after all, always a new assignment, a plane ticket to another city — or, as a temporary, as an interesting sociological fact. Still, as Peter and Sheila, the expatriates in "The Ice Wagon Going Down the Street," unhappily discover, there are penalties for proceeding as though life were nothing but a succession of romantic gestures, a series of extended holidays; they realize, one fine day, that they can no longer go on living in the future, that, in a sense, they have become the people they were only pretending to be.

As for Gallant, she, too, pursues a somewhat detached, ironic attitude in her writing. She writes from a high altitude — cool, but not detached from the real world — that enables her to dispassionately chronicle the tiny details of her characters' day-to-day existence, and at the same time trace the larger curves and arcs of emotion that will constitute their fate. Though her portraits are not without sympathy, she can be tough on her characters, noting down all their embarrassing foibles, the nasty twists and turns of their minds; as a result, her supporting casts are filled with Dickensian creations — the noisy, emotionally extravagant American woman in "Thank You for the Lovely Tea," the charming but morally languid cad in "In the Tunnel," the stylish, fragrant wife of a famous artist in "Bonaventure."

With one or two exceptions, these people do not devolve into blurry caricatures — such as Gallant's density of imagination, her ability to improvise on old themes. Rather, her characters continually manage to surprise us — and, deviously and surreptitiously changing their minds; giving voice to outrageously hurtful things ("she told each of her five daughters as they grew up that they were conceived in horror, that she could have left them in their hospital cots and not looked back") or totally misconstruing something obvious about a family member or a friend. Taken together, Gallant's finely hammered stories leave the reader with a sad, lingering image of the separateness of individuals — the terrible "foreignness" of other people's lives, and our inability to ever really know them.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

Rare Hebrew Manuscripts Exhibited

United Press International
JERUSALEM — Fifty rare Hebrew manuscripts from the Palatine Library in Parma, Italy, are on display at Hebrew University. The exhibits are from the 1,500-item collection started by Giovanni B. de Rossi.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE British international master Mark Hebden has for several years been taking up the thankless game for old gambits. However, in the Commonwealth Championship in London, his spousal of the King's Gambit was warmly appreciated and he had the Indian international master Praveen Thipsay who crushed White's hopes for attack in the eighth round.

The basic idea of the King's Gambit is that 2... Pxp abandons the center to White. The positional motif involved in 5... P-NR4 is to force 5... P-N3, cutting off the black KBP.

In a game between Albin Plannic and Svetozar Gligoric in Ljubljana-Portoroz in 1977, 7... N-QB3; 8 KN-K2, P-B6; 9 N-B4, P-B7ch!; 10 KxP, N-Nch!; 11 KxP, N-B3 yielded Black a promising counterattack. Even though Gligoric won that game in brilliant fashion, Thipsay diverged with 7... N-KB3, which relinquished protection of the black KB and thus let Hebden recover the gambit pawn after 8 KN-K2, P-Q4; 9 P-K5, N-R4; 10 P-KN3, N-QB3; 11 NxBP. Hebden was not concerned

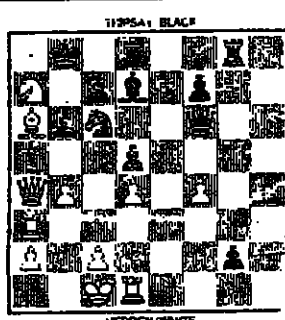
about 11... NxBP because 12 N/4xP, BxB; 13 QxB, NxB; 14 N-Bch, K-K2; 15 N/3-Qch, K-K3; 16 Q-B4 would have given White an overwhelming attack.

After 18... Q-K3, the position was roughly even, but what strategy should White have adopted for the middle game? He might have tried the positional 19 B-K2, to be followed by 20 R-R1, 21 R-R2, 22 N-Q1 and 23 N-K3, with pressure against black's artificially isolated KNP.

Hebden's alternative was to probe for a mating attack with 19 N-R4. He was soon quite willing to sacrifice a pawn for it with 22 N-B3, QxRBP gain a speedy repositioning of his knight with 23 N-N5.

Yet it was difficult to make any impression on the solid black formation, and after the black KRP began advancing with 26... P-R4 and with 26... P-R5, the pressure was heavily on White to produce something quickly.

It would not have done to try 28 B-B8, since 28... KxB!; 29 Q-Rch, K-N1; 30 RxB, QxR; 31 QxRch, K-B1 would have left White a rook down for nothing.



HEBDEEN WHITE

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SPORTS

Yanks Fire Berra

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CHICAGO — George Steinbrenner, who said two months ago that Yogi Berra would be the New York Yankee manager for all of 1985, dismissed Berra on Sunday, 16 games into the baseball season, and brought back Billy Martin for his fourth term in pinstripes.

The appointment of Martin, who was removed as Yankee manager at the end of the 1983 season and named a special scout, marks the 12th managerial change since Steinbrenner led a group that bought the Yankees from CBS in 1973.

Informing Berra of his dismissal fell to Clyde King, the team's general manager, who spoke with Steinbrenner by phone during Sunday's game here with the White Sox. According to King, Steinbrenner had decided to dismiss Berra even before the contest ended in a 4-3 Yankee defeat, the team's third straight loss. New York, 6-10, is tied with Cleveland for last place in the American League East.

Steinbrenner also telephoned Berra an hour later in the clubhouse at Comiskey Park.

A statement issued after the game quoted Steinbrenner as saying, "The action was taken by the Yankees and we felt it was in the best interests of the club." The statement said Steinbrenner told King that "he would rather fire 25 players than fire Yogi, but we all know that would be impossible."

Berra, who remained behind closed doors for nearly a half hour after receiving the news, smiled when reporters finally entered the small office. "I'm in a very good mood," Berra said. "This is just a very good baseball, and they're getting a good manager in Billy Martin. I don't think my players laid down on me."

Berra refused to criticize Steinbrenner. "He's the boss," Berra said. "He can do what he wants. That's what this game is — managers are hired to be fired. I know it's an old saying, but that's what it is." Berra had been dismissed twice before, once by the New York Mets, whom he managed for nearly four years in the 1970s, and by the Yankees.

Asked if he would accept another position with the club, Berra said, "I don't know. He hasn't asked me yet. My contract says I don't have to do anything. Right

now, I'm just gonna go home and play golf."

Berra said he felt no relief that the turmoil of the last three weeks, which included continual criticism from Steinbrenner over the team's play and what he termed "lack of discipline," was finished. He shook his head. "I'd still like to stay here," he said. "But like I said, he's the boss."

Berra, who managed the Yankees in 1964 but was fired after losing the World Series to St. Louis, was named manager for the second time on Dec. 16, 1983. He replaced Martin — who was in his third stint managing the team — and was given a two-year contract.

That marked the sixth time Martin had been fired as a major-league manager. He had also resigned from the Yankees under pressure in 1978, but midway through 1979 he took over for the man who had replaced him, Bob Lemon. Martin was fired again at the end of that season, following a celebrated fight with a marshallman salesman in Minneapolis.

In addition to his stints with the Yankees, Martin managed the Minnesota Twins, Texas Rangers, Oakland A's and Detroit Tigers. Martin becomes the first man to manage an American League team four separate times. Danny Murtagh managed Pittsburgh from 1957-64, in 1967, during 1970-71, and then again from 1973 to 1976.

There had been talk last season that Berra would be fired as the Yankees fell far behind the eventual World Series champion Detroit Tigers. But last Oct. 25, Steinbrenner announced Berra would return. "The Yankees will not be making any changes for 1985," Yogi Berra's contract will be honored," Steinbrenner said at the time.

"I just can't understand all these teams changing managers the way they do. The lack of stability is alarming," he said.

Berra, a 15-time All-Star catcher for the Yankees, was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1972. (AP, NYT)

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Flyers KO Islanders In Fifth Game, 1-0

United Press International
PHILADELPHIA — No matter who represents the Campbell Conference in the Stanley Cup finals, one thing is certain: For the first time in six years, that team won't face the New York Islanders.

The Philadelphia Flyers defeated New York 1-0 here Sunday night.

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS
To win the best-of-seven Patrick Division title series, 4-1, and advance to the Wales Conference finals against the winner of the Quebec-Montreal Cup quarterfinal. Quebec leads that series, 3-2, with Game 6 set for Tuesday night.

In Sunday's only other National Hockey League playoff game, Minnesota stayed alive by beating Chicago.

The Islanders won four consecutive NHL championships before losing the cup final in five games to Edmonton last year. "Any time you shut the Islanders out, you're doing something right," said the Flyers coach, Mike Keenan. "I'm proud of this hockey club. When you play a heavyweight like that, you have to get a knockout. There are no decisions."

With the Philadelphia defense clearing out the area in front of the goal, Pelle Lindbergh had a notably easy night. He stopped 25 shots, and Ilkka Sinisalo's second-period goal stood up. "They just played unbelievable," said Lindbergh of defenseman Mark Howe. Brad McCrimmon, Brad Marsh and Doug Crossman. "I've never seen

them play better. I didn't have any rebounds and no screens at all."

Sinisalo's goal came at 6:43 of the second period on a high backhand after teammate Peter Zeeb had collided with Islanders goalie Kelly Hrudey and knocked him to the ice.

The play began when Zeeb dropped a pass to Crossman near the right point and continued to ward the net. Crossman's shot and Zeeb arrived at Hrudey simultaneously, while Hrudey lay on the ice. Sinisalo picked up the loose puck and scooped it in.

The Islanders pulled Hrudey, who stopped 38 shots, with 44 seconds left in the game but could not mount a threat.

"The first two games here put us in a hole," said the Islanders coach, Al Arbour. "Again we played well tonight, but it wasn't well enough."

North Stars 5, Black Hawks 4
In Chicago, Dennis Maruk scored 1:14 into overtime to complete Minnesota's rally from a 4-0 deficit. The Black Hawks, up four goals halfway through the game, still lead the best-of-seven series, 3-2. The sixth game was to be played Tuesday night in Bloomington, Minnesota. The series winner will take on Edmonton, which eliminated Winnipeg in four games.

Maruk's third goal of the playoffs came on a pass from Dirk Graham, who dug the puck out from behind the Chicago net.

It was the second consecutive overtime game of the series, Chicago having won, 7-6, in double overtime Thursday.

White Sox 4, Yankees 3
In Chicago, reliever Joe Cowley's three ninth-inning walks — the last with the bases loaded — gave the White Sox their victory in Yogi Berra's last game as New York's manager.

Orioles 8, Indians 7
In Baltimore, Eddie Murray's two-run double triggered a three-run eighth that downed Cleveland. Winning reliever Don Aase allowed only one hit over the final three innings.

Angels 2, Mariners 1
In Seattle, Tommy John and three relievers combined to give California a four-game series sweep of Seattle.

Royals 5, Red Sox 2
In Boston, Frank White's two bases-empty home runs led Kansas City past the Red Sox.

Tigers 5, Brewers 0
In Milwaukee, eighth-inning homers by Alan Trammell and Lance Parrish nailed down Detroit's victory over the Brewers.

Blue Jays 6, Rangers 3
In Arlington, Texas, four Toronto home runs sunk Texas. Pitcher Doyle Alexander stayed unbeaten despite giving up homers to Cliff Johnson in the sixth and Gary Ward in the seventh. (UPI, AP)

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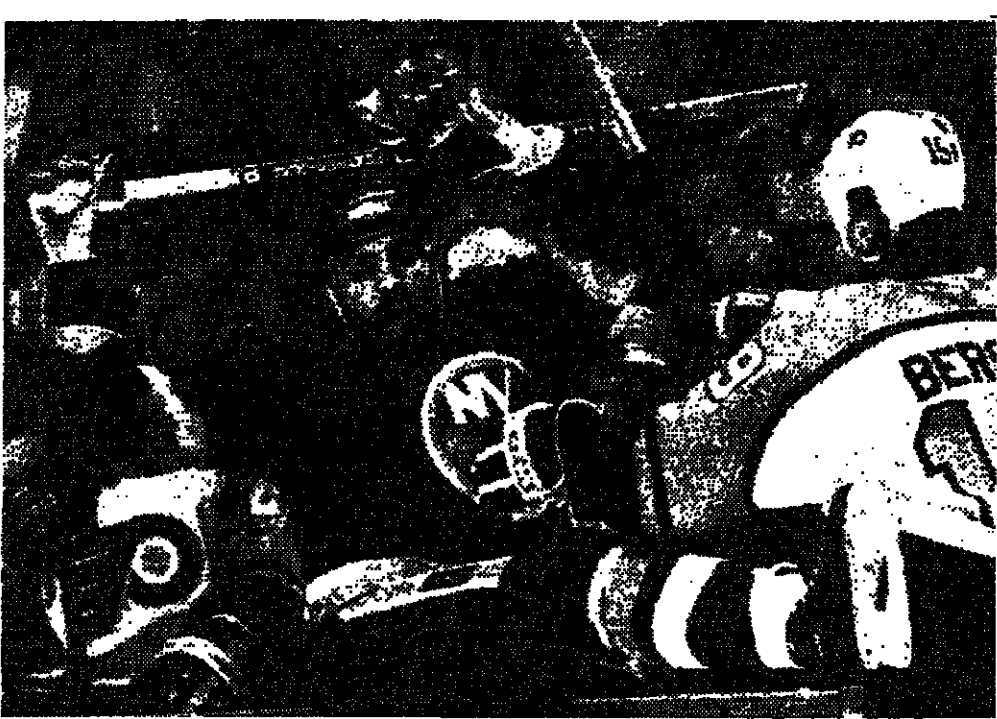
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Tod Bergen high-sticked Islander John Tonelli into the Flyer bench in Sunday's first period.

Nuggets, Jazz 3-2 Series Victors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DENVER — The Denver Nuggets, noted for their unrestrained offense, won one with defense. Behind 33 points from Alex English.

NBA PLAYOFFS
and a smothering defense, the Nuggets blew out San Antonio, 126-99, to advance to the second round of the National Basketball Association playoffs.

The Nuggets, who won the best-of-five series 3-2, advance to the

semifinals of the Western Conference against Utah in a best-of-seven series that was to start here Tuesday night. Utah concluded the other first-round series Sunday by downing Houston in Game 5; elsewhere, Boston and Philadelphia opened the Eastern Conference semifinals with convincing victories.

So aggressive was Denver's defense that the Spurs managed only 17 field goals and 33 percent shooting through the first three periods. The Nuggets led, 42-39, with 6:59 to play in the second quarter but then held the Spurs to one field goal while outscoring them, 23-6, to take a 65-45 halftime lead.

The winners' Calvin Natt added 20 points and Mike Evans 16. San Antonio had 19 points from Artis Gilmore but only 12 from George Gervin and 16 from Mike Mitchell.

"We dodged the bullet twice this series — by that I mean winning while turning the ball over," said San Antonio Coach Cotton Fitzsimmons. "Denver really came out after us."

"We just played great defense," said the winning coach, Doug Moe. "That was the ultimate defense."

Jazz 104, Rockets 97
In Houston, Thurl Bailey scored 15 fourth-quarter points and the Jazz stayed alive by outscoring the Rockets, 37-21, in the final period.

Despite Ralph Sampson, and Akeem Olajuwon, Houston's "twin towers," Utah dominated the late going — and did so without 7-foot-4 (2.23-meter) center Mark Eaton, who exited shortly before halftime with a hyperextended knee.

"I thought we'd won when we went up 10 points and the big guy was gone," said Olajuwon, who finished with 32 points and 14 rebounds. "I still don't believe we lost the game."

"We came back from the dead without our key player, on the road and pulled off the sweet upset," said Utah Coach Frank Layden. "We had to win two games in here and that made it even sweeter."

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Valenzuela Sets Mark but Loses, 1-0, on Gwynn's Home Run

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LOS ANGELES — Tony Gwynn's ninth-inning home run halted Fernando Valenzuela's major-league record for most consecutive innings without an earned run

at the start of the season and gave San Diego a 1-0 victory over the Dodgers here Sunday.

Valenzuela, who allowed just two hits, struck out Craig Lefferts to end the eighth inning; that sur-

passed the record of 40½ season-starting innings without allowing an earned run, set by Hooks Wiltz of the 1912 New York Giants.

But with one out in the ninth, Gwynn sent Valenzuela's first pitch into the right-center field stands.

"The guy's slider was running and he had great control," Gwynn said. "It's hard to believe he's 2-3 with the stuff he's got."

Phillies 3, Cubs 2
In Philadelphia, Kevin Gross, pressed into service when sched-

uled starter Steve Carlton was sidelined by a sore shoulder, pitched six shutout innings and the Phillies took advantage of two errors to down Chicago.

Mets 5, Pittsburgh 4
In New York, Mookie Wilson scored from third on an error by first baseman Jason Theriot.

Wilson had no out in the 18th but Pittsburgh for the Mets. Gary Carter drew a four-pitch leadoff walk from Lee Tunnel; Wilson ran for Carter and advanced to third on

Darryl Strawberry's single before Clint Hurdle hit a ground ball through Thompson's legs to end the 5-hour, 21-minute game.

Giants 2, Reds 1
In San Francisco, David Green, hitting .061, lashed a run-scoring single in the 11th to give the Giants their squeaker over Cincinnati.

Expos 5, Cardinals 3
In Montreal, Tim Lincecum's second-inning sacrifice fly brought in the go-ahead run, and the Expos went on to down the Cardinals for their sixth straight victory in a game delayed by rain at the start for 2 hours and 43 minutes.

Astros 2, Braves 1
In Houston, pinch hitter Enos Cabell's two-out ninth-inning double scored Alan Ashby from first base to lift the Astros past Atlanta.

Twins 10, A's 1
In the American League, in Minneapolis, Mickey Hatcher went 4-for-5, extending his consecutive hit streak to nine at-bats before flying out in the seventh, as Minnesota routed Oakland. It was the Twins' eighth consecutive victory and the fourth defeat in a row for the A's.

Hatcher, who went 5-for-5 on Saturday, scored twice and capped the 12-run, five-run sixth with a two-run single.

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ART BUCHWALD

Lesson in Snit Prevention

WASHINGTON — The phone has been ringing off the hook since President Reagan decided to go to the Bitburg cemetery. Some people are not happy about it.

Sylvia Grossman called the other day. "I read in the paper the reason the president is going to the cemetery is because he doesn't want to offend the West Germans."

"That's correct," I told her. "Tell me something."

"What would happen if he did offend the Germans?"

"I'm not sure I understand what you're driving at."

"Let's say the president cancels his visit to the graveyard where the SS soldiers are buried, and the Germans become offended. What can they do to us? Do you think they'll stop sending Mercedes-Benzes to the United States?"



"I don't believe they would go that far, though an embargo of German automobiles is always a possibility. Our main fear is they could get into quite a snit about it."

Sylvia said, "They should have thought about that when they started World War II. O.K., let's take the worst-case scenario. They get into a snit. We have countries all over the world who are in a snit because of something we've done."

One more snit is not going to hurt us. Besides, if the president has to choose between a German tantrum and the feelings of American ex-GIs and victims of the Holocaust, then let him live with the snit.

"It's not just a German snit we have to worry about," I told her. "We also have to concern ourselves with Chancellor Kohl's political future. If the president doesn't go to the cemetery, Kohl's Christian Democrats will have a problem winning a May 12 election in North Rhine-Westphalia."

"Are you trying to tell me a local German election is the reason Reagan insists on going to Bitburg against the advice of everyone from the American Legion to the survivors of the Nazis' death camps?"

"It's not just the Westphalia election. The president owes Kohl a lot."

"Why does he owe Kohl?"

"Because the chancellor took our Pershing missiles."

"How can the president owe Kohl for accepting our missiles? They are in Germany to protect him as much as they are to protect us," Sylvia said.

"It's not just the missiles," I said patiently. "Kohl has also spoken out strongly for Star Wars. The president thinks he's a real neat guy."

Sylvia said, "I don't know Kohl, but if he's such a real neat guy why doesn't he let Reagan off the hook by finding him someplace else to go besides a cemetery where Nazis are buried?"

"As I understand it, the SS soldiers buried at Bitburg were not real Nazis, but just kids drafted into the service."

"Who said that?"

"Chancellor Kohl. You must remember, he has a lot more to lose than Mr. Reagan if the president doesn't visit Bitburg."

Sylvia said, "I wouldn't be too sure of that."

I tried to be as diplomatic as possible. "I don't think it's your duty or mine to tell the president of the United States what cemeteries he should visit and what ones he should skip. After all, he has very qualified staff in the White House who do nothing but tell him what's good for him and what isn't."

"Oh yeah? So where were they when Reagan needed them?"

The Roar of the River, the Climate of Challenge

By Edward A. Gargan

New York Times Service

NORTH CREEK, New York — The river races here. Swollen with melted snows and spring rains, it rushes in a wild, white froth through still forests.

Perched on the stern of a gray rubber raft, Ernie LaPrairie screamed, "Power, Power!" to eight paddle wielders. Instantly, eight yellow blades clawed the river, and the raft hurtled into the Cedar Ledges, a jumble of boulders lashed by waters pouring from the confluence of the Indian and Hudson rivers.

A burst of cotton-colored foam about seven feet (two meters) high slammed over the raft's bow, deluging the paddlers in icy water, the roar of river punctuated only by the whooping of frenetic rafters.

Spring comes grudgingly to the Adirondacks, but the white-water rafting season is blossoming now, near where the Hudson River begins. Until June 2, hundreds and sometimes thousands of people will shoot down rivers each day, careering over rocky ledges in inflated rubber boats.

In the past century and until the timber companies pulled out in 1951, the only things that managed to run these rivers safely were logs felled by those companies.

"The river's got to get you high," said Pat Cunningham, a former professional skier who now runs rafting trips throughout the Adirondacks. "You have to get a kick out of nature."

For 75, Cunningham provides each rafter with a dark-blue neoprene wet suit and a ride in a battered gray school bus to the river to join seven other similarly clad souls and a guide, who then heads down the white waters to gether. Cunningham has been doing this since 1979, and since then 22 other rafting companies have started up.

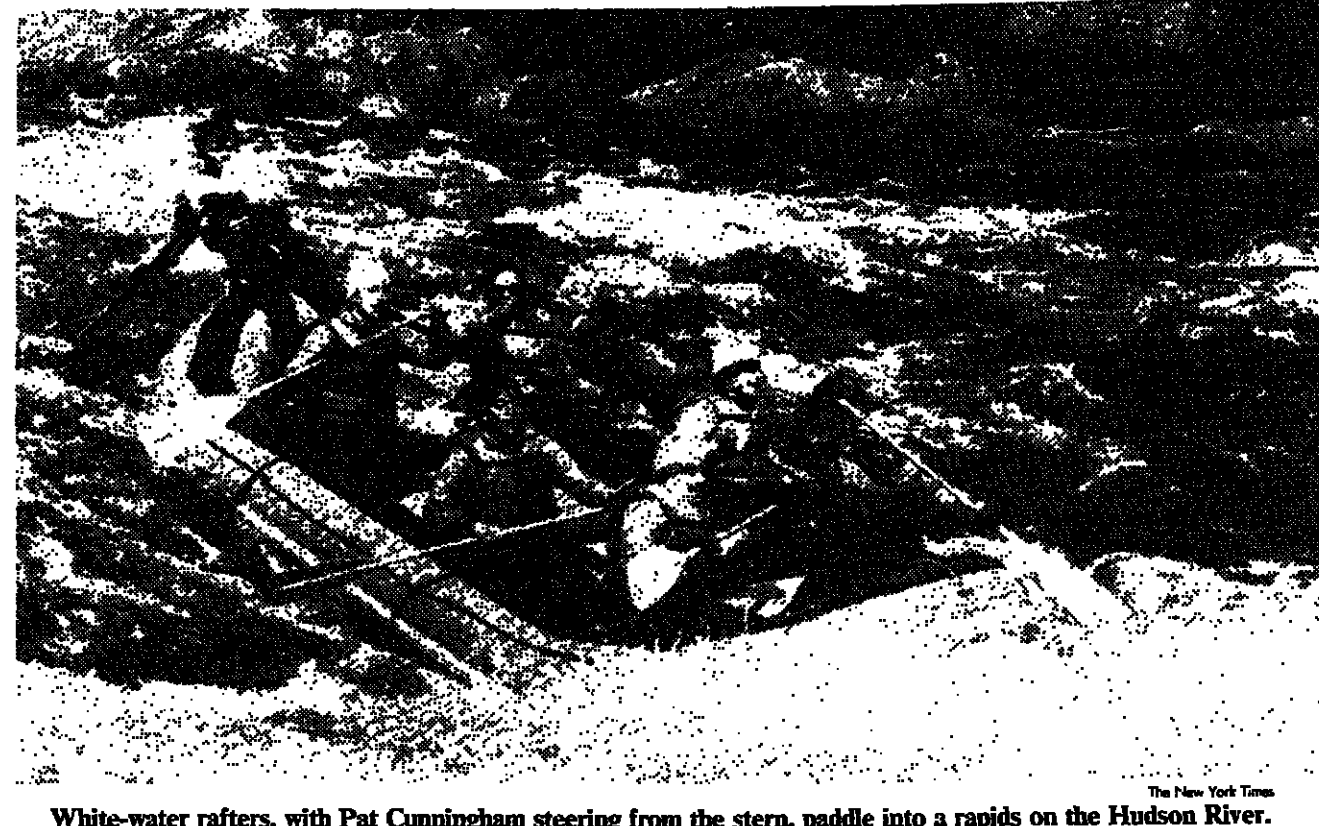
LaPrairie, a rugged, bearded fellow, is one of the guides, a man apparently immune to pedestrian fears.

"This is classed as one of the top 10 waters in America," he told a busload of novices in tones intended to instill either cockiness in one's prowess or dread over one's future. "The degree of difficulty, high-standing waves, the scenic country — all make this one of the places to raft."

After lumbering up a long hill, the bus veered onto a rough dirt road that wormed its way between stands of pine and past a thunder of water tumbling down the Odder Slide, a fall of water that seemed to take on the dimensions of Niagara Falls.

"We're not going to run that," Cunningham said, trying to allay sudden looks of alarm among the two dozen people aboard.

"We've got a river here," he said, obviously delighted at the water that raged before him. Not satisfied with the natural tumult of water, Cunningham's company and each of the other rafting companies in North Creek pay the town of Indian Lake \$1,000 each spring to open the Abanakee Dam on the Indian River between 9 and 11 A.M. to raise the river two feet above normal.



White-water rafters, with Pat Cunningham steering from the stern, paddle into a rapids on the Hudson River.

At a place called Indian Head, the rafters gingerly hugged the three 120-pound (54-kilo) rafts to

the river bank, where LaPrairie delivered the last instructions.

"Keep your life jacket buckled at all times," he said. "If you fall in — and someone usually always falls in — roll on your back and get your feet pointed downstream. If you get separated from the raft, work your way to shore, and someone will come back and get you."

"And remember," he said, "hold onto your paddle. It's the most important thing you have."

With that, the rafts, loaded with paddlers and a thermos jug of hot chocolate, drifted into the middle of the Indian River and toward the Cedar Ledges, the first of more than a dozen rapids that tug the river down 700 feet over the 16-mile (26-kilometer) course.

"That makes a very high average drop and tremendous quality water," Cunningham said.

At each of the rapids, the guides began bellowing, urging their paddlers on. "Power, Power!" LaPrairie shouted.

Behind his raft, Cunningham

exhorted his paddlers. "Forward, Forward!" And like pinballs from the chute, the rafts sprang into the churning river, with at times only the heads of the rafters poking above the plumes of water.

"You have to paddle faster than the river to keep control," Cunningham said. "Otherwise you stall out and really get into trouble." Here, the river was moving at nearly nine miles an hour.

Quickly, before the rafters had caught their breath, another rapid came and then another were upon them. The Cedar Ledges gave way to the roar of the Blue Ridge Rapids and the rumble of the Blue Ledge Narrows. At Blue Ledge, 700 feet of granite rose toward the sun from the river's south bank.

The rafts drifted around a corner and the Hudson vanished.

This was the Kettle Mountain Rapids, a short but intense drop in the river, the most difficult of the rapids to maneuver.

"Whenever you can't see the river," Cunningham said, "you know it's good." The rafts bucked

and heaved, the hardness of the boulders pummeling the rafters' feet as the rubber boats pushed through a river that seemed to boil around them.

Beyond Kettle Mountain, near the rapids called Gunguis Out, a red-tailed hawk lazily worked the currents of air, one of the first to arrive in the northward spring migration.

More than four hours later, with the Harris Rift and the Greyhound bus rapids behind them, the three rafts, having abruptly into Point of Rock, where the school bus was waiting, its engine and heater running.

Shivering, some with teeth chattering, the rafters hauled the rubber boats from the river and strapped them to the roof of the bus.

The run was over.

"This is the best time," said Cunningham, sipping at a Styrofoam cup of steaming onion soup.

"April and May, when you have the runoff from the snow and spring rains, that's the best time."

PEOPLE

Call Him 'Granddad': A New Role for Ringo

It's later-than-you-think department: Ringo Starr, 44, is going to be a grandfather, the first former Beatle to be one. Ringo's son, Zak, 19, who is married to a 25-year-old real estate agent, will become a father later this year. "I hope it will be a baby boy and I want to be called Granddad," Ringo told the Standard newspaper in London.

Michael Radford's "1984," based on George Orwell's novel, has won the top award at the Istanbul film festival, the Golden Tulip.

The daughter of the jailed South African black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela has accepted a human rights prize from Bordeaux lawyers on behalf of her lawyer father. Zandile Mandela received the Ludovic-Trarieux Prize, established last year, from European Affairs Minister Catherine Lalumière.

British actors have called on Derek Bond, the president of their union, Equity, to resign because he performed in South Africa for six weeks last year. A meeting of 600 delegates of the 33,000-member union voted overwhelmingly in favor of his resignation. Bond said he did not intend to resign and added that he had made clear his opposition to South Africa's racial segregation laws while he was there.

The Prince and Princess of Wales met Pope John Paul II in a private audience Monday, but a Vatican source said Buckingham Palace had decided they should not attend a private Mass.

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has offered the Canadian author Farley Mowat a "parole" to come to the United States to promote his new book, but Mowat rejected the offer, calling it "totally unacceptable." Mowat said, "I want total clearance or nothing." Mowat was refused permission, for unstated reasons, to board a Los Angeles bound flight at Toronto last week. A similar dispute, over a visa for a Nicaraguan cabinet minister, Ernesto Cardenal, was resolved when the INS granted him a waiver to begin a truncated tour of poetry readings and talks.

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